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And as he felt the touch,
Mi'ko grew less and less,
And dwindled until he
Was what we see him now.
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Mi'ko was Kulóskap's dog,
And, when the master willed,
He oft grew large again
Touched by the Master's hand,
And slew his fiercest foes.
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Would do if chased by man,
Mi'ko at once exclaimed:
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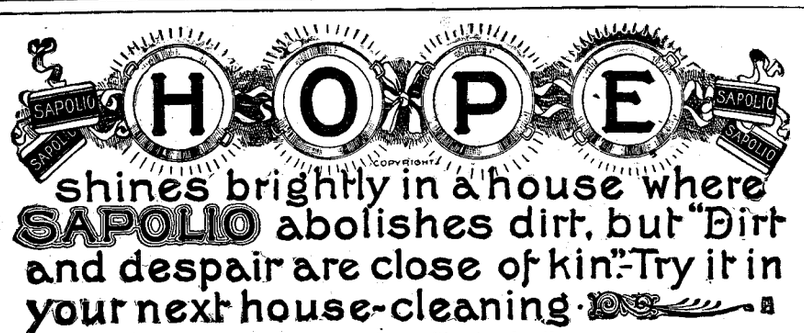

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE COAL STRIKE AWARD IS RECEIVED.

"I'M as dumb as an oyster, or, rather, as a clam," said President Baer to a Philadelphia *Ledger* reporter, last Saturday, when asked how he liked the award of the coal strike commission. Whether he was also as happy as the latter crustacean is popularly supposed to be is considered problematical, however. The great majority of the daily papers think the miners have scored a triumph. And so thinks President Mitchell. The decision is "a decided victory for the miners, and I am pleased with it," he said, in an interview in Detroit. And Clarence Darrow, counsel for the miners, calls it "a victory unparalleled in the history of strike settlements," and "a practical recognition of the union." "It puts the operators distinctly in the wrong," says the New York *Times;* and the New York *Evening Post*, whose sympathy during the strike was rather with the operators than with the men, calls it a "sweeping victory for the United Mine Workers," in which "the commission appears to have gone nearly to the full length of the miners' demands." The men "have won what the operators vowed they could not possibly concede," it adds, and "the result can not but greatly enhance the prestige of the United Mine Workers and of John Mitchell."

The miners demanded, last spring, it will be remembered, an increase of twenty per cent. in the pay of the contract miners, a decrease in time of twenty per cent., without change of pay, for the men who work by the day, a uniform system of paying by weight for the coal mined, and a yearly conference between the operators and the union to adjust differences in regard to wages and hours. The awards of the commission may be summarized as follows:

The contract miners are to receive an increase of ten per cent. in wages, dating from November 1 last.

Engineers employed in hoisting water shall work in eight-hour shifts. Those now working in eight-hour shifts shall receive an increase of ten per cent. in wages, dating from November 1 last. The rest continue at their former wages, but shall receive a sum equal to a ten-per-cent. advance covering the past five months.

Other engineers and pumpmen shall receive a sum equal to a ten-per-cent. advance covering the past five months. From April 1 the advance will be only five per cent., but the men "shall be relieved from duty on Sundays, without loss of pay."

Firemen "shall have eight-hour shifts" at their former pay, and shall receive a sum equal to a ten-per-cent. advance covering the past five months.

All other employees or company men "shall be paid on the basis of a nine-hour day" at the rate formerly paid for a ten-hour day, and shall receive a sum equal to a ten-per-cent. advance covering the past five months.

"Present methods of payment for coal mined shall be adhered to, unless changed by mutual agreement."

Disputes which can not be settled locally "shall be referred to a permanent joint committee" of six, chosen as follows: "If there shall be a division of the whole region into three districts, in each of which there shall exist an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of such district, one of said board of conciliation shall be appointed by each of said organizations, and three other persons shall be appointed by the operators, the operators in each of said districts appointing one person." In case of a deadlock, the dispute "shall be referred to an umpire, to be appointed, at the request of said board, by one of the circuit judges of the third judicial circuit of the United States, whose decision shall be final and binding in the premises." And it is further adjudged that "no suspension of work shall take place, by lockout or strike, pending the adjudication of any matter so taken up for adjustment."

"Whenever requested by a majority of the contract miners of any colliery, check weighmen or check docking-bosses, or both, shall be employed," their wages to be paid by the men.

Mine-cars shall be distributed "as uniformly and as equitably as possible," and the miners shall not limit output or detract from the quality of their work except as may be agreed "between an operator or operators and an organization representing a majority of said miners in his or their employ."

The wage increase "is based upon the cars in use," and any increase in the size of the car shall be accompanied by a proportionate increase in the rate paid per car.

A sliding scale is put into effect, providing for a further increase of wages when the price of coal shall rise, but providing that the wages shall not fall below those fixed by the present award.

"No person shall be refused employment, or in any way discriminated against, on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization; and there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization."

The contract miners shall furnish statements of the amounts due from them to their laborers, "and such sums shall be deducted from the amount due the contract miner, and paid directly to each laborer by the company."

These awards "shall continue in force until March 31, 1906."

The commission recommends the discontinuance of the system of employing "coal and iron police," recommends the stricter enforcement of child-labor laws, and discusses the subject of the investigation and arbitration of industrial disputes at some length. Compulsory arbitration is disapproved. Labor-unionism is also discussed, and the commission says, on the subject of the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, that they do not consider this point as within the scope of the juris-

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diction conferred on them. Disorder, violence, and boycott by the striker and the use of the black list by the employer are strongly denounced.

Union Editor's View.—"There are parts of the decision that probably will not suit the miners. The ten per cent. increase can be taken, I suppose, as being in favor of the miners, altho percentages are great delusions.

"One of the greatest points in favor of the miner is the recommendation for the withdrawal of the coal and iron police, who are responsible for most of the trouble that occurs in the mining regions.

"The lessening of the working hours for engineers, firemen, and other workers is a great point in favor of the miners. The ruling against child labor is also in favor of the miners. The requirement that companies pay the laborers of contract miners is a safeguard against unfair treatment, and is favorable.

"The section in which the commission takes grounds against compulsory arbitration is also favorable to the miners. The employment of check weighmen and the companies' collections for their pay, and the distribution and regulation of cars, are also favorable to the miners.

"The provision for the creation of a conciliation board to settle points of disagreement will generally meet with the miners' hearty approval. Tho the commission does not require the operators to recognize the miners' organization, in the organization of this board of conciliation recognition of the organization is assured. The commission also suggests recognition of the organization in several places. The decision itself recognizes the organization. These points at least are in favor of the miners.

"There is at least one point in the decision that is in favor of the operators, and that is the sliding scale based on markets between Perth Amboy and Edgewater. By the abridgment of the finding that I have, this will figure only a half-mill increase on every five cents, and not one per cent. additional on the ten per cent. increase, making eleven per cent.

"By the decision it seems that the operators may combine to curtail the production of coal, but the miners can not without the consent of the operators."—*Statement by S. M. Sexton, editor of The United Mine Workers' Journal, Indianapolis.*

"Sentimental, Not Judicial."—"If the commission had been a veritable court, whose function it was to administer justice according to the evidence, it would have been compelled to omit its award of ten per cent. increase of pay and reduction of the hours of labor. The descriptions of the miners' homes, families, and tasks, with their accounts of which Mitchell and his associates sought to draw public sympathy toward their side of the controversy, were blasted, every one. The condition of life in the mining regions proved after this exhaustive examination to compare favorably with industrial life elsewhere. Of the statements that 'wages were so low that children were prematurely forced into labor,' 'the commission does not think that the testimony warrants it in finding as a fact the allegations so made.' On the 'general contention that the anthracite wages are lower than the bituminous wages or than the wages of other occupations requiring equal skill and training,' the commission reports 'failure to produce testimony to sustain either of these propositions.' To some extent, also, the 'contract miner has his working hours within his own control.' The miner of 'special aptitude and industry can and does make a larger income than his fellows who fail in these respects.'

"The arbitration habit, however, was strong, and the commission recommends an increase of ten per cent. in wages, for reasons plausible enough, but without referring to the effect of such action on the price of coal to the public or to the marked attraction of the mines for laboring men. The commission's conclusions here must be considered as sentimental rather than as judicial."—*The New York Sun.*

Violence Condemned.—"Nothing in the anthracite strike commission promises to have a more lasting or a deeper influence than its condemnation of violence during the strike and its direct and unmistakable assertion of responsibility for those who shared in all the various forms which violence assumed. Its wage award will be forgotten as wages change. Its assertion of personal rights and the sanctity of law will long be cited.

"Throughout the strike there was a perpetual attempt to minimize the amount of violence, to deny its existence and to assert that no intimidation existed, when as a matter of fact a passive reign of terror had been created, either by the threat of violence or by its previous use. Evidence before the commission was presented to the same end. The commission justly accepts the legal maxim that those who would naturally profit by an act must accept a fair responsibility when it takes place in connection with their own procedure and policy.

"This condemnation is rendered all the more weighty because its expression is shared by Mr. Clark, himself conspicuous in a great labor-union, and Archbishop Spalding, whose sympathy with the claims of labor has been everwyhere asserted and accepted. There is a perpetual tendency during a strike and in public and private discussion at all times to treat violence and the violation of law during a labor contest as in some sort justfied by the conditions of semi-warfare. The anthracite strike commission meets all this with explicit and cogent argument. A violation of law is always a violation of law, whatever the excuse. A man on a strike has no right to molest another man who seeks to work."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

Organization Favored.—"The commission has in fact opened a door of invitation for the anthracite miners themselves to form an organization of their own, for in providing for a board of conciliation to consist of three persons representing the miners and three representing the operators, it says that if the district shall be divided in three sections one of the members of the board representing the miners shall be chosen in each of these sections by any organization that may include a majority of the miners therein.

"This is practically a recommendation that the miners be organized in these three sections of territory for the purpose of maintaining contractual relations with the operators, tho it may not imply the forming of unions in the ordinary sense. If it results in that, with the independence of the anthracite miners from the United Mine Workers of the bituminous field, it may work an improvement to which the operators will not object, tho it may lead to troubles in a new form. The board of conciliation almost of necessity implies some form of organization, for it is to represent the two parties to any dispute that may arise either under this award or from any other source, and is to endeavor to bring about a settlement. In case a majority can not agree upon a decision, which would mean the winning of one member over from his own side to the other, an umpire would be appointed by the United States circuit judge, and in the mean time there could be no suspension of work by strike or lockout. Of course there would be no means of actually enforcing the ultimate decision, whether of the board or of the umpire, but it would have an important moral effect, at least, upon public opinion outside of the contending forces. While the commission avoids discussing the question of unionism, or the more important question of interference with the rights and liberties of non-union men, it favors agreements between employers and workmen as a body by what is called collective bargaining.

"The report may be regarded as favoring labor organization for legitimate purposes."—*The New York Journal of Commerce.*

"First of all, and paramount above all other points in the award, the freedom of labor is upheld and is to be maintained. That was, of course, the fundamental issue in the strike; or that and the mandate issue of recognition of the miners' union. All other questions, of wages, hours, and what not, were subsidiary to these, and were so recognized; and could have been settled in a day had it not been for these. Were non-union men to be permitted to work in the mines without molestation? Or was the miners' union to be made the dictator of the anthracite field, determining who should and who should not work, and how the operators should conduct their business? To these questions the answer of the commission is unmistakable and emphatic. . . . Men shall be free to sell their labor wherever they can find a purchaser for it, and no third party shall say them nay. We have regarded that principle from the outset as absolutely fundamental, and have assumed that the commission would necessarily affirm it. Nevertheless, since it was so strenuously and impudently denied during the strike, and even in the proceedings before the commission, it is fitting to point out that the report of the commission does reaffirm it in the strongest manner."—*The New York Tribune.*

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A NEW LABOR MOVEMENT.

TWO new labor organizations, one in Indiana and the other in New York State, are attracting attention for two reasons: they are incorporated, and they are openly hostile to some of the labor-union methods that have aroused criticism. A frank criticism of some of these methods by a union man was presented in our columns on December 6 last, and now it seems that the dissatisfaction has grown to such proportions that it is resulting in the formation of separate organizations. The Indiana organization is known as the Independent American Mechanics' Union, and is located in the city of Anderson. Its articles of incorporation read:

"The objects of this association shall be to encourage industry, economy, thrift, and honesty among its members; to maintain amicable relations between employees and employers of labor; to assist its individual members in obtaining the highest wages consistent with the general good of all concerned; to promote all forms of productive industry and increase the employment of labor at good wages; to prevent unjust and unreasonable discrimination against any of its members by any person, combination, or conspiracy to prevent such members from securing employment in any branch of industry, and to protect and defend its members against any and all attempts by any person or combination of persons to abridge the inalienable right of all mankind to work for such wages as shall be mutually satisfactory to the individual workman and his employer."

The New York State organization is described and commented upon as follows by the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"An interesting movement is appearing in several States which seems to indicate that the American workingman is about to declare his independence of the tyranny of the labor-unionism that makes the suppression of individual freedom and a violation of the common rights of man a part of its creed. In this State the Independent Labor League of America has been incorporated at Albany, which indicates a willingness to take the responsibilities of a legalized organization. Among its declared purposes is to 'protect independent workingmen in their independence,' and to 'oppose strikes, lockouts, boycotts, and black-lists.' It will also seek to obtain higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions 'by intelligent application of energies, earnest cooperation with employers, and legitimate business methods.' If it confines itself to these methods and accepts the conclusions to which they lead, it may serve a useful purpose; but its chief promise lies in rallying the spirit of independence and manhood in American workingmen, which will help to put down the abuses to which labor-unions have become addicted through a bad leadership which is mostly of foreign origin. It is well known that 'organized labor,' as it exists to-day, includes only a small minority of the wage-earners of the country, and there is reason to believe that a majority of its members chafe under the arbitrary rules and dictatorial orders of a few leaders. It is high time that the American spirit asserted itself among them and gained courage to maintain the rights of free citizenship."

The New York *Times* believes that this movement represents the true feeling of the majority of American workingmen. It says:

"It is not at all surprising that the aggressiveness, intolerance, and violence of some of the unions have invited revolt through opposing organizations. In all probability the movement will spread and become a factor of importance in future labor movements. No large proportion of the wage-earners of the United States is now or ever was enrolled in the membership of the trades-unions, and of those who are it is safe to assume that very few approve or are in sympathy with the means which have been employed in so many recent instances to make strikes formidable when they lacked a moral basis in real grievances. The position of the unions which have been the storm-centers of disturbance has been much more vulnerable than their leaders have found it agreeable to admit. Men disgusted and ashamed of their excesses may not be ready to surrender membership and face the issue single-handed; but if they can form new and stronger alliances in unions organized for sane purposes and pledged to maintain law and order, to respect life and property, and to discourage excesses of all kinds, they will be very apt to cast their lot with those who stand for good citizenship. There are enough of these to render the unions powerless for blind mischief by simple withdrawal from the ranks of membership."

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

THE need of forestry laws in every State of the Union; more attention to interior waterways by the Government, and the holding of freshet waters in reservoirs in States at the headwaters of the tributaries of the Mississippi are some of the remedies suggested by the press for floods such as have been causing severe damage in the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi valleys for the past month. At this writing the floods of the Ohio are subsiding, while the Mississippi continues to rise. At one time last week the river at Memphis showed 39.8 feet on the gage, the highest ever recorded. Many of the smaller and weaker levees along the water-front have broken, causing hundreds of miles of land to be submerged to a depth of from one to

THE "WATER CURE" UP TO DATE.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

ten feet, while in other instances the water has flowed over the tops of the levees. All the lines of railroads entering Memphis from the West have been washed out. The levees protecting New Orleans and Memphis, tho they have held firmly, are vigilantly guarded. To add to the situation a downpour of over seven inches of rain occurred in New Orleans, on March 14, in less than six hours. It was feared the rain had weakened the levees about the city, but they stood the strain. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says on this point:

"So far, the levees have stood and have proved all that was claimed for them by the engineers and levee boards, that they were in better condition than ever known before. In any previous high water we would have heard before this of a dozen breaks, for the rain would have weakened the already water-soaked levees and at the same time have prevented the repair work needed on them. If, in spite of this weakening, they stand the strain, it will be the greatest river victory ever won on the lower Mississippi."

Many newspapers take this opportunity to show the need of forestry laws in every State, for, it is pointed out, the destruction of the forests means the unsettlement of the rainfall, with seasons of flood and freshet following long droughts. The St. Paul

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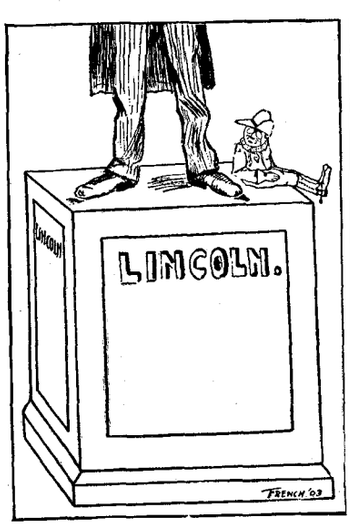
Pioneer Press, in the heart of a region that was at one time nearly all forest, but is rapidly becoming denuded of trees, says:

"They [the floods] are, in the main, the penalty we pay for the barbarism and ignorance which has marked what we are pleased to call 'the march of civilization.' We have chosen to destroy instead of conserving the forests on our hills, and to remove the sponge-like forest floor, which was capable of holding in store volumes of water sufficient to fill the channels of our rivers many times over. Now all these volumes pour down the descended slopes and over the frozen plains, carrying destruction to millions of property and consternation to our brothers in the towns we have built along our rivers. Yet, even while we discern the cause of these calamities, we go on with the work of creating conditions which shall produce yet greater floods. The reckless denudation of forest lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin receives no check. Probably every present dollar made by the lumbermen, by the wholesale cutting of trees and the leaving of 'barrens,' is matched by two or three dollars lost by the people 'down stream' through the floods. The nation is more and more impoverished, and the process of repair, to be undertaken by and by, made infinitely more costly every year. The power to arrest the spoliation, and thus to limit the amount of future reparative expenditure, lies in our state legislatures, but they can not be roused to action. Meanwhile the floods pour on and on, dissolving wealth by millions—all that the right of a few individuals to destroy what they claim as 'their own' may not be impaired."

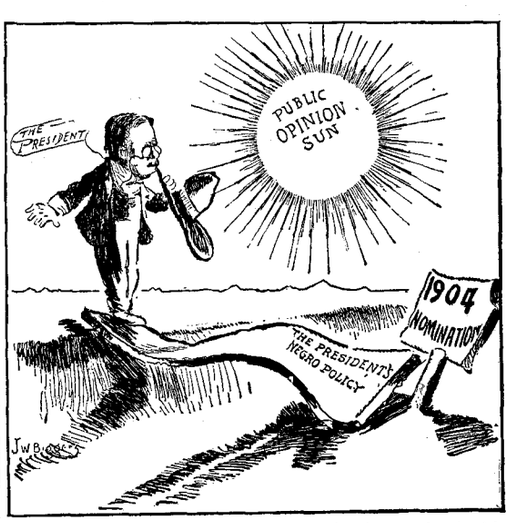
The New York *Mail and Express* suggests that the States holding the headwaters of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers follow the example of New York State and appoint a commission to look after the storage of the freshet waters in reservoirs. This would prevent the floods, it thinks, and would be a "valuable and sure and safe asset." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* believes the Government should pay more attention to interior waterways:

"It is all very well to provide harbors at the outer edges for the shipping of the world, but that shipping is not going to come up to expectations if we leave the interior undeveloped, and allow the rivers to grow steadily more unnavigable, and to be swept by fiercer and fiercer floods. . . . . .

"The dredging of the channel to anything like uniform depth diminishes the danger of floods. Yet the men who go to Washington every two years persistently ignore so patent and simple a fact. They give the bulk of the rivers and harbors appropriations to the outside harbors. Here is a chance for them to gratify their American passions for seeing the results of their own handiwork. It is true that the spending of all the money necessary for a perfect system of locks, dams, and levees on interior waterways would be merely treating the symptoms of this national disease; yet, if they were to appropriate only one-tenth of the amount really needed for this purpose, they would see results, before they die, sufficient to gratify their peculiar American cravings."



THE TWO PRESIDENTS.
The Emancipator and the ——?
—*The Houston Post.*



THE PRESIDENT: "It looks like the thing is warping in this sun."
—*The Nashville Banner.*

SOUTHERN CARTOONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

TREATMENT OF THE TREATIES.

IT is related of Lieutenant Peary that on one occasion, after having traveled northward for hours over an ice-field, he discovered that, owing to the fact that the ice-field was drifting in the opposite direction, he was farther south than he was at the beginning of his day's journey. This is brought to mind by the somewhat similar predicament that Cuban reciprocity finds itself in at the close of the Senate session; it has been allowed to pass the Senate on condition that it now pass both House and Senate. The treaty is ratified with the proviso that it "shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress." Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"Matters could not have been much worse if there had been no action at all, for the treaty as ratified does not provide for reciprocity with Cuba, now or at any definite time in the future. It simply promises that the reciprocal concessions made by the treaty shall go into effect some time in the future if the Senate and the House of Representatives are willing. It is to be presumed that the House of Representatives will act with reasonable promptitude on a resolution putting the treaty into effect soon after it convenes in extra or regular session, but there is no assurance that the Senate will act. The way in which it has postponed action on the Cuban treaty already, allowing the whole of the last session to pass, is an indication of what may be expected in the next session, and it will not be surprising if the Cuban treaty would still be ineffective at this time next year."

But many papers that favor reciprocity with the island believe the situation unavoidable. Thus the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"No delay is involved which is not inherent in the case. Even without the additional clause the legislation would have been requisite just the same. As the treaty stipulates a modification of the revenue law, the action of the House is required to make it effective, and the requirement is the same whether expressed or unexpressed. The provisions of the treaty could not have been made applicable to the present Cuban crop unless it had been ratified and approved last winter, and they can still cover the next crop.

"It is understood that the President has been considering the expediency of calling an extra session of Congress in October to act on the treaty. The question is still undecided, and may not be determined for some time to come. There is much to be said in favor of such a course. It would be an advantage not only to secure the confirmatory action as soon as possible, but to gain two months of the general work of Congress, and complete its record and permit an early adjournment in the Presidential year. But there will be time enough to review this question in all its bearings."

The ratification of the Panama canal treaty has been expected so long, and discussed so thoroughly, that most of the comment elicited by the final vote is of the most perfunctory sort. When the treaty is accepted by the Colombian Congress, work will begin. Then the problem of paying $40,000,000 to the French Panama Canal company and $10,000,000 to the Government of Colombia without disturbing the money market will confront the Secretary of the Treasury. The New York *Times* says of the financial features of the canal enterprise:

"Here is an engineering work on which

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already some $400,000,000 has been expended by the French company that originated it, and which we have undertaken to complete at a cost, for franchises, title, and construction, of some $250,000,000. Our experts say that it can be done. Congress has authorized the expenditure. The people are entirely sure that it will be done, and that the process will not disturb the ordinary course of business or in the least strain the resources, financial or other, of the nation. The $50,000,000 needed to clear the way will be paid out of the till of the Treasury from the surplus already existing there. The $200,000,000 for construction, or even a larger amount, is to be raised on bonds that bear 2 per cent. interest, and must be sold at par at a time when the British consols bearing 2½ per cent. sell at about 92. But there is no real need that this sum should be borrowed. It could without serious embarrassment be paid as the expenditure is required from year to year out of the annual income. The entire amount could be raised in five years from the taxes that have been repealed since the close of the Spanish war, and the effect on the general business of the country would not in all probability be felt.

"Measured by similar enterprises, the Panama canal is practically unapproached in cost. The Suez Canal is estimated to have cost $100,000,000, and was in its time the wonder of the world. The Pacific railways received advances from the Government to the amount of some $65,000,000, which the interest brought up to some $116,000,000, together with about 40,000,000 acres of land. Both the Suez Canal and the transcontinental railways were for a long time regarded as hopelessly visionary. Neither of them at present would be considered formidable either as to difficulty of construction or as to cost.

"Certainly we move rapidly in our day, but there is no reason to think, judged by the strictest practicable tests, that we do not move steadily and safely. The pace of the modern fast train would have seemed utterly destructive to the grave member of Parliament who asked Stephenson what would happen to his locomotive if a cow should get on the track."

THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

THE newspapers are expecting some new and picturesque topics of discussion as a result of the President's tour of the West. The previous excursions of the President have been marked by the presentation of strikingly original ideas on present-day problems, such as the trusts and the tariff, and the developments of the coming tour are awaited, therefore, with no little interest. Some, indeed, are awaiting them with nervousness. The New York *Sun*, for example, which has been in a state of more or less agitation and anxiety ever since Mr. Roosevelt began his campaign of trust regulation, requests the President to confine his remarks, on this trip, to some tranquil and calm topic like race suicide. *The Sun's* editorial also gives some interesting facts in regard to the tour, which will include Illinois, Wisconsin, and every State west of the Mississippi, except Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. To quote:

"Mr. Roosevelt's projected campaign for the spring months covers sixty-six days and twenty-two States.

"Deducting the sixteen days assigned to the Yellowstone National Park for rest, recreation, and communion with nature in her visible forms, there remain fifty days of incessant travel and oratory. This is the most ambitious program ever arranged by a Presidential candidate for a Presidential nomination.

"The itinerary already arranged provides for stops and speeches at one hundred and thirty-four cities and towns. Allowing for unforeseen extensions of the tour, side trips, and the usual proportion of informal remarks at way-stations, it is probable that the total output will be not fewer than two hundred different speeches to different audiences.

"No man less energetic than Mr. Roosevelt would ever dream of such an undertaking. The mere thought of it would drive to nervous prostration a candidate less frankly confident of the endurance of his physical and intellectual powers under any strain whatsoever.

"We beg leave to suggest that a most profitable theme for at least the major part of the two hundred speeches can be found in the general line of thought started by the President's letter on race suicide. The subject is always interesting, always practical, and particularly so in the less densely populated parts of the Union.

"It possesses, moreover, the inestimable advantage of permitting earnest exposition and discussion without stirring the passions that menace the stability of business conditions and the industrial and commercial prosperity of the United States of America."

Some think that Mr. Roosevelt, as hinted in the above comment, has his eye on the 1904 nomination, and intends, in this tour, to strengthen his hold on the West. The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) says, however:

"It might as well be stated now that the President's contemplated tour through this country is entirely unnecessary, if it is planned for the purpose of strengthening his fences and securing his nomination as the Republican standard-bearer in 1904. The West has no man in view except Roosevelt. In fact, a remarkable unanimity of feeling about this matter prevails throughout the nation. No enthusiasm arises upon the mention of the names of the other men suggested as probable contestants for the nomination, but Roosevelt's name is likely to be a word to conjure by before delegates are selected for the next national convention."

THE GAME TO BE PROTECTED IN THE WEST.
—*The New York Press.*

A different opinion is held by the Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Ind.), which says:

"The President undoubtedly has a twofold reason for the trip; one is to make himself secure in the West, to overcome any opposition which may develop in New York, and the other is to keep the voters in line for the Republican party.

"That there is some reason for anxiety on both counts is tolerably clear. The Hanna wing of the party is disgruntled over the strenuous attitude of the President. They consider him unsafe, erratic, and a disturber of business conditions. There is reason also to believe that the country is dissatisfied with the record of extravagance made by the two last Congresses and is disgusted with the favoritism shown to large corporate interests. This was demonstrated when a suggestion of very minor changes in the tariff was made. The grip of these combinations was shown to be absolutely unyielding.

"The President therefore has abundant reason for his protracted journey and for his many speeches. It will assuredly be a hunting trip—not for bear, but for votes."

Ex-President Cleveland is also planning a Western tour, and his critics have started a report that he is after the Democratic

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nomination next year. More papers, however, believe that the ex-President will use his influence rather in the direction of "harmonizing" the Democratic party than for any personal gain.

AN EXPLANATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

MR. WALTER H. PAGE, editor of *The World's Work*, is a man of Southern birth and training, and a sympathetic student of Southern problems. One of these problems is South Carolina. The lieutenant-governor of the State recently met on the street an editor who had criticized him and, as Mr. Page puts it, "fatally shot him in cold blood." The lieutenant-governor was promptly put in jail, "but the prevailing opinion is that the murderer will not be hanged." The editor of the Charleston *News and Courier* was murdered a few years ago, and his murderer went free. What is the explanation? South Carolina "is not a frontier community"; in fact, "it is one of the original thirteen," and "has long been the home of a cultivated society." Why does the bully survive and the murderer go unpunished? Here is Mr. Page's explanation, as he gives it in his magazine:

"The general fact that explains the State's degradation is that human life is held, and has by a large part of the population always been held, cheap; and it is held cheap because all men are not considered to have the same rights and privileges. An individual assumes that he and not the organized community is dominant; and the organized community has not asserted itself strongly enough against such an individual assumption. In plain English, the democratic theory of society is not in favor. It is not accepted in the daily life of the people of South Carolina. Such a community is as far off from modern American ideals as a community that existed a century ago.

"The remedy is in education. Education means the free right training of every child in the commonwealth; but it means a great deal more than this. It means the assertion of the community against the lawless individual—the community's authority against individual authority. The State must tax; it must educate; it must punish. It must give every individual the same privileges, the same duties—put them on a level.

"An aristocracy in a democracy means a group of a few privileged persons; outside this group, the bully; behind the bully an ignorant populace that will elect the bully to office, will hold him in honor, and will acquit him of crime. There is yet something structurally wrong in South Carolina, and the many good people of the State have the sympathy of the country in their efforts to reform their social structure. They can do it only by building up all the ignorant and neglected classes. Then a Tillman could not be a hero, he could not be elected lieutenant-governor, he would not be even tolerated, not to say admired and acquitted. No State can rise higher than its average man, no matter how high the personal conduct or how gracious the civilization of some of its individuals."

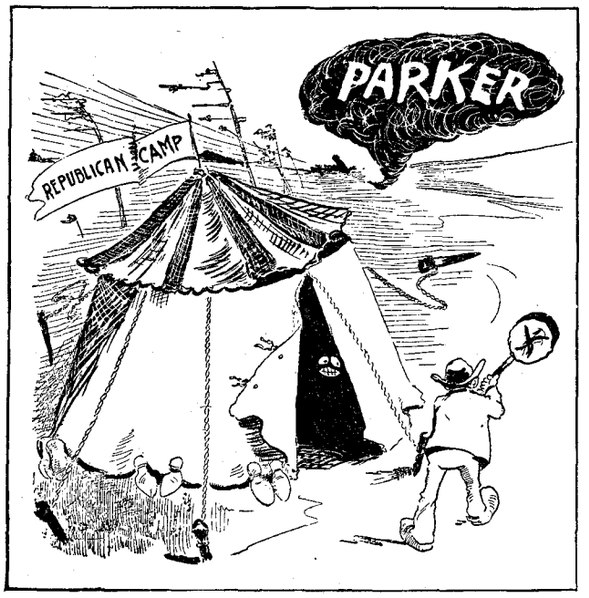
LABOR AND CAPITALISTIC JOURNALS ON THE USE OF INJUNCTIONS IN STRIKES.

AS the members of the labor-unions and their employers are probably concerned more vitally than anybody else with the use of injunctions in strikes, it is interesting to turn to their organs of opinion and find what they have to say about the injunctions of Judge Adams in St. Louis, Judge Elmer in Waterbury, Judge Keller in West Virginia, and Judge Philips in Kansas City. All these judges have issued orders in the last few weeks restraining labor-unions and their members, in various ways, from interfering with the businesses against which they are, or were intending to be, on strike. The St. Louis injunction restraining the officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and the committee of Wabash employees from "ordering, coercing, persuading, inducing, or otherwise causing the employees of the railway to strike or quit the service of the company" has aroused the most feeling. It is a "monstrous usurpation," which has "strangled the most sacred rights of American citizens," declares *The United Mine-Workers' Journal*, of Indianapolis, in an editorial deprecating the failure of the anti-injunction bill to pass Congress. The same paper adds:

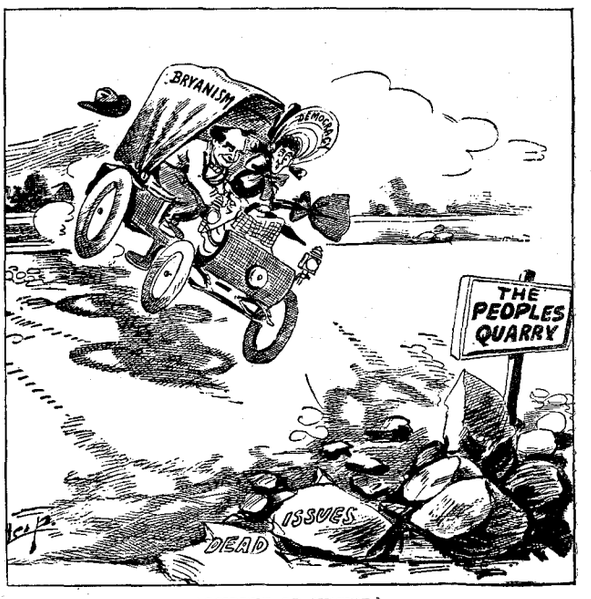
"As matters now stand there is not a lawful right of the people but what is subject to the whim and caprice of judges. To go further, there is not a right accorded to American citizens by the supreme law of the land but what has been denied them by injunction judges. Scores of men have been sent to jail for doing that which they have a clear and lawful right to do. Scores of men have been sent to jail for exercising the privileges accorded them and guaranteed them by the organic law of the land."

And *The National Labor Tribune*, of Pittsburg, treats the St. Louis injunction in much the same spirit. It says:

"If this injunction stands and is finally written into the laws of our country, it is difficult to conceive of the possibility of fixing any limit to 'government by injunction.' There have been other injunctions granted by the courts in railway strikes,



FIRST REAL SCARE REPUBLICANS HAVE HAD IN YEARS.
—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*



ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE?
—*The Detroit News.*

CALAMITOUS PREDICTIONS IN CARTOON.

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but none so sweeping and far-reaching as this. Judge Adams is a monstrosity, as a product of republican institutions. That he or any other intelligent person should imagine the people of this country, without respect to class, will permit themselves to be governed in any such manner as his astounding assumption suggests, is an eccentricity that there is no accounting for. No one but a fool would wish to see the issue that this reckless judge has raised pushed to its logical conclusion. Business men are condemning him as strongly as are the so-called 'labor agitators.' If he is prudent, he will modify his order; if he is as unfit to sit on the bench as now seems, he will persist."

Turning to the organs of the employers, however, one is informed that these injunctions are perfectly just and reasonable. *The Railway World*, of Philadelphia, says of the St. Louis order:

"Men must not be compelled to work against their will. So much is required that liberty may be real, and he who chooses to do so must be permitted to leave his employment in spite of the inconvenience his action may produce. This, however, is very different from conspiring with his fellows to suspend the entire operations of a railway or to dissuade others from continuing at work. A decree against using orders of an organization pledged to obedience and against persuasion or coercion of others is not in any way directed against the legitimate rights of the individual railway employee. Nothing can be more serious in its consequences to the employees themselves than hasty action in regard to controversies over wages. This appears especially true at this time, when railway companies all over the country are pursuing policies of great liberality in dealing with wage questions. The Wabash Railroad has been no exception to this rule, and the public has the right to expect that its employees will adopt a reasonable attitude and aid in averting the catastrophe of a great railway strike. In affording time for calmer consideration the injunction may confer a lasting benefit upon the employees, as well as upon the general public."

JUDGE ADAMS,
Whose injunction restrained the officials of the trainmen's and firemen's unions from ordering a strike on the Wabash road.

And *The Iron Age*, of New York, regards the courts and their injunctions as the last refuge from the encroachments of the turbulent unionists. To quote:

"What the labor leaders are pleased to designate and denounce as 'government by injunction' has come to stay. It appears to be the only kind of government which the turbulent element of the trade-unions can be made to respect. They can change statutes to suit themselves by maintaining a steady pressure upon demagogs in legislatures and adroitly menacing defeat by 'the labor vote' to those who resist them. The common law they can not change, nor is it likely that they will be able to curtail the powers of the courts without first recasting federal and state constitutions—a task of considerable magnitude and no little difficulty. The turbulent element of the trade-unions is not the majority of the membership in any instance, nor indeed a considerable percentage of it. It is noisy, arrogant, and intolerant, and wields an influence out of all proportion to its numerical strength by means which are tolerated rather than approved. For the moment it appears to be difficult for the typical partizan of the union movement to realize, or even to understand, that he has duties of citizenship from which he is not absolved by a desire to further the interests of labor. He claims special privileges and immunities which he would resent and resist by revolution if claimed or exercised for his oppression, forgetting that a conspiracy does not legalize what society could not tolerate in the individual. By and by he will come to a realizing sense of the fact that he can not undertake to be a law unto himself without throwing the whole social system into disorder. There is no wrong without a remedy, and this is as true of the wrongs he suffers as of those he commits. His safety and well-being are in the support of the law and the preservation of peace and order."

TERRITORIAL PRESS ON STATEHOOD FAILURE.

THE newspapers of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona have a suspicion that the failure of Congress to pass the Statehood bill at its recent session was due to sectional jealousy. It was "a cold-blooded conspiracy to keep the West in subjection to the East," declares the Augusta (Oklahoma) *Free Homes;* and the Newkirk (Oklahoma) *Republican News Journal* makes the same charge. The Okeene (Oklahoma) *Eagle* characterizes the killing of the bill as "one of the most dishonest political deals since this country was established," and it goes on to say, in a picturesque comment:

"The spirit of our Constitution never meant that Congress should be converted into a blabbery and boodlers' headquarters as it seems to have been. Those high-priced, verbose air-heaters, who think their gabberies are the centers of gravity for the entire universe, ought to be sent away back to sit down until they can learn to stand by the pledges in the platform of their party."

Skepticism, pessimism, and "a tendency toward crustiness" have, as a result of this failure, fastened their baneful influence upon the average Oklahoma citizen, whose "simple, trustful faith in party pledges has been terribly jarred." So the Billings (Oklahoma) *News* informs us; and the Carmen (Oklahoma) *Headlight* reports the citizens in its vicinity as being disappointed and bitter in spirit. But they find comfort in the thought that the defeat is due to political and commercial jealousy. Thus the Enid (Oklahoma) *Events* declares:

"Oklahoma failed of admission this session of Congress solely because of the jealousy of the little dinky States in the East located beyond that little ridge called the Alleghany Mountains. The East fears the rising power of the West. The Western Senators defeated the ship subsidy bill and have made the Eastern part of the United States resemble thirty pieces of copper on several occasions when the East wanted to foist its pet sectional schemes upon the great bulk of the people. Very few of the people, comparatively, of Eastern States and Yankeedom know anything about the West. It is an unexplored region to them, and all facts and statistics drummed into their dull ears prove unavailing to change their set convictions, which, mule-like, are as unchangeable as an African's skin. . . . . .

"The Republican party was not responsible for the defeat of Statehood any more than was the Democratic party. Men of both parties stood on either side. The envy and jealousy of the East, without regard to politics, defeated Statehood, set at naught campaign pledges, and exemplified the spirit of Cain, who slew his brother through jealousy."

In the Indian Territory, however, some of the papers are very glad that the Statehood bill failed. The people of the Indian Territory are anxious enough for Statehood, and willing to be united with Oklahoma, but in the bill championed by Senator Quay it was provided that the Oklahoma constitutional convention should express the consent of the State that Congress might attach all or any part of the Indian Territory to the State of Oklahoma. The Indian Territory citizens do not care to be "attached" to Oklahoma in that way. The South McAlester (I. T.) *News* declares that "the passage of the piecemeal Statehood legislation would have been a calamity years could have never repaired," and "would have engendered an endless sectional hatred." It hopes for the union of the two Territories in single Statehood, but demands that Indian Territory have an equal voice with Oklahoma in the making of the new State. So, too,

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thinks the Vinita (I. T.) *Chieftain*; and the Muskogee (I. T.) *Phœnix* declares:

"The Indian Territory will consent to go into Statehood with Oklahoma only on terms of absolute equality, to be represented in the constitutional convention man for man, to participate in the division of the public institutions building for building, to secure a division of the political places office for office. On these terms will we consent to go in; on any other terms will we exert our best efforts to defeat Statehood legislation which contemplates Statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory jointly.

"The defeat of that provision of the omnibus bill which made of us political orphans and attached us piecemeal to Oklahoma was the best thing that could possibly have happened for the Indian Territory."

In the newspapers of New Mexico and Arizona the charges of jealousy, sectionalism, and politics are reiterated. "The game of politics has kept the Territories from their just rights, and will do so as long as the men at the helm pursue their narrow, short-sighted, and wholly selfish policy, which, in its inception, is wholly unpatriotic and unworthy of true American citizenship," declares the Silver City (N. M.) *Enterprise*, and the Carlsbad (N. M.) *Argus* makes a similar charge. The Las Cruces (N. M.) *Progress* remarks, in a half-sad, half-humorous vein:

"A great Territory, a rich Territory, an educated Territory, must still knuckle in abject vassalage to the machinations of political bosses from the Eastern commonwealths who tremble for their sovereign power in the legislative halls of the country when a possibility of some new Western votes confronts them. We have been maligned, traduced, and spit upon. We have been rub-dubbed and razzle-dazzled. For the time-being our name is neither New Mexico, Montezuma, nor Lincoln; it is 'Mud.' We have had our friends, however, and always loyal will be New Mexicans to Senators Quay, Foraker, Elkins, Teller, and others, who have fought our battle on the floor of the enemy's wigwam. The proposition to get even with our traducers is a difficult one to solve, but if any of you have any speeches from the garrulous boy Senator from Indiana, burn 'em up, and rid your libraries of the 'Oration and After-Dinner Speeches' of Chauncey Depew. It is time wasted to read such stuff, anyway. Adios, Statehood—'we shall meet, but we shall miss thee.'"

The Tucson (Arizona) *Citizen* lays the failure at the door of the Republican party. It says:

"The defeat of the omnibus bill by tactics that have disgraced the Republican party need not discourage the people of Arizona. It has been demonstrated that a majority of both Houses of Congress favored Statehood. We will try again. Injustice and bigotry can not always prevail. The autonomy of Arizona has been preserved. When the next Congress convenes Arizona's demands for admission to the Union will be again presented.

"We know now who are our friends and who are our enemies. Every Democratic vote in both Houses of Congress sustained the claims of Arizona for admission to the Union. This is a gratifying fact that luckily can not be denied. The influence of the Roosevelt Administration opposed admission. The Republican organization opposed admission. The Republican leaders in the Senate opposed admission, and in doing so placed the party responsible for legislation in the unprecedented attitude of engaging in a filibuster to defeat the will of the majority of the Senate. . . . . .

"The Republican party is responsible for the defeat of Statehood. This assertion is not open to question. The Republican leaders in the Senate violated the solemn pledge of their national convention. The people of Arizona will hold the Republicans to strict responsibility for the denial of their right to full political enfranchisement."

DR. CRILE, of Cleveland, says he can keep an animal alive after decapitation, and that the principle may be applied to human beings. Certain officeholders would do well to investigate the system before Mayor-elect Weaver returns.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE only people who seem desirous of establishing a reputation for the Filipinos as a self-governing people are those who represent the Administration. We fail to recognize any striking effort in this direction on the part of the natives of these islands, much as we would appreciate it.—*The Manila American.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Burdick case, like photographic paper, gets darker the more it is exposed.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE two Arkansas United States Senators don't speak. We don't blame either of them.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

GROVER CLEVELAND'S magazine article on "Success" will not be reproduced in *The Commoner.*—*The Chicago News.*

THE Russian people are now to be happy by imperial ukase. If they refuse to be, send 'em to Siberia!—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THE claim just paid to South Carolina by Congress has been standing since 1812. The Sultan, when dunned, can quote precedents.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE Czar will be wise to get rid of every vestige of serfdom before some author produces the Russian equivalent of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."—*The Washington Star.*

ENTHUSIASM shown at the departure of the Detroit ball team for the South is somewhat marred by the realization that they are ultimately coming back.—*The Detroit Journal.*

THERE are indications that President Roosevelt is too prone to confuse "the race question" with a certain political race that is to be made in 1904.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IT begins to look as if Mr. Cleveland, after the next presidential campaign, will have some one to contest his claim as the greatest living ex-President.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IF Mr. Roosevelt continues to be offensive to Wall Street, perhaps Judge Adams would issue an injunction restraining him from being a candidate for reelection.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IT is interesting to learn that the sap is running freely in the maple-groves of Ohio. It is believed to be the only Ohio product that is running for something besides office.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

We have no desire to hurry matters, but we would be glad to know whether it is the duty of good Democrats to support the nominee whatever may be his personal views?—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

WILLIAM J. BRYAN says he wants to organize a party for Mr. Cleveland's exclusive use. Then let him organize one for himself, and perhaps the Democrats will have a showing.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ISN'T it rather remarkable that all the original "Uncle Toms" managed to live to such a ripe old age after all the things Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe said the slave-owners did to him?—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IF the Southern negro would keep out of politics and then work for nothing and submit quietly to being lynched, it is believed that the race question down there would be practically settled.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN is being congratulated on the fact that, tho he admits having made seventy speeches in South Africa, he reached home alive. The Boers must be pacified, indeed.—*The Baltimore American.*

WE shudder to think of what will happen when the Czar's subjects begin to carry their religious freedom to the point of getting up a religious argument with each other in their own language.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE London *Times* predicts that the financial day of reckoning for America is approaching. However, as reckoning is one of our national specialties, we await the crisis with calmness.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE opponents of Reed Smoot seem to think that his failure to acquire more wives was only a cunning trick to evade the charge of polygamist, and that such contemptible trickery should be rebuked.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE ROSE-WATER VOLCANO EXTINGUISHER.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE FUTURE OF THE DRAMA.

"THE history of the drama is the long record of the effort of the dramatist to get hold of the essentially dramatic and to cast out everything else." This sentence sounds the keynote of an article by Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, in *The Bookman* (March). There was a time, as he points out, when the drama contained all kinds of foreign elements. The Elizabethan plays, for example, were "often prosily didactic," and admitted many "accidental and adventitious superfluities." Even in Shakespeare there are scores of passages which "exist for their own sake and are not integral to the play wherein they are embedded." The stage has been made to serve as "a pulpit for a sermon, a platform for a lecture, and a singing-gallery for a ballad." But to-day there is a principle of specialization at work in all the arts which is compelling purity of type and form. Modern critical judgment demands that the drama, whatever else it is or is not, shall be dramatic. And so Professor Matthews is confident that the drama of the future is going to be "less rhetorical, less oratorical, less lyric, less epic, more purely dramatic." He illustrates his point of view in the following passage:

"In the ill-lighted theaters of old, the dramatic poet had to take care that his plot was made clear in words as well as in deeds; and he was tempted often to let his rhetoric run away with him. But in the well-lighted modern houses he can, if he chooses, let actions speak louder than words. Being able to reach the playgoers through their visual as well as their auditory sense, he sometimes plans to let a self-betraying movement do its work without any needless verbal elucidation. He recognizes that there are moments in life when a silence may be more eloquent than the silver sentences of any soliloquy. He is well aware that a sudden pause, a piercing glance, an abrupt change of expression, may convey to the spectator what is passing in the minds of the characters more directly than the most brilliant dialog. He has noted not only that emotion is often inarticulate when it is keenest, but also that a mental struggle at the very crisis of the story can often be made intelligible by visible acts; and he knows that the spectators are far more interested in what is done on the stage than in what is said.

"At first sight it may seem to some as tho this utilization of the picture-frame must result in making the drama in the immediate future even less literary than it is to-day. This will surely appear to be the case to those who are accustomed to consider the drama as tho it was merely one of the divisions of literature—or, indeed, as tho it was a department of poetry. But the drama, altho it has often a literary element of prime importance, does not lie wholly within the boundaries of literature; and it has always exercised its privilege of profiting by all the other arts, pictorial and plastic, epic, lyrical, and musical. Above all, the drama is what it is because of its specifically dramatic qualities; and these qualities can be exhibited wholly without rhetorical assistance, as every one will admit who has had the good fortune to see the 'Enfant Prodigue.' In fact, many a noble drama—'Hamlet' for one—has a pantomime for its skeleton, and calls on literature only to furnish its flesh and blood."

The London *Times Literary Supplement* takes issue with these conclusions. It says:

"In this matter of localizing the illumination at will . . . what advantage can the future expect to have over the present in the way of dumb-show scenes? It has to be borne in mind that, tho art changes, the laws of optics do not. When once the incidence of the light is settled for a particular scene it can not be altered. The light can not follow the actor about the stage, the actor will still have to move into it, Mohammed to come to the mountain. But these are purely mechanical considerations; there is one of another kind which, we think, ought to qualify the forecast that the drama of the future will tend to minimize speech. No doubt, as Professor Matthews says, 'the set speech, the oratorical display, the *tirade*, will tend to disappear'; but if he means that the dialog will be reduced to such speech as merely carries on the immediate action—and, whether he means it or not, it is a currently accepted view—we think it is a mistake. . . . There will always be something over and above the directly significant word or the eloquent action to which Professor Matthews would reduce drama. There will always be the 'harmonics' of the fundamental notes, the minor or ostensibly 'superfluous' dialog, which is really there to make us aware of the peculiar *timbre* in the dramatist's voice, to enable him to unbosom himself to us in that intimacy of soul and soul which is the ultimate aim of drama, as it is the ultimate aim of all art."

The same paper continues:

"For our part we think the future career of the drama is likely to be hampered by its inability to tell cultivated and curious people of to-day a tithe of the things they want to know. What the drama can tell, it can tell more emphatically than any other art. The novel, for instance, is but a report; the drama makes you an eye-witness of the thing in the doing. But then there is a whole world of things which can not be done—of thoughts and moods and subconscious states which can not be expressed—on the stage, and which can be expressed in the novel. In earlier ages, which could do with a narrow range of vivid sensations, the drama sufficed; it will not suffice for an age which wants an illimitable range of sensations and, being 'quick in the uptake,' can dispense with vividness. If any one considers for a moment the extraordinarily complicated texture of subtle thoughts and minute sensations in such a book as Mr. Henry James's 'Wings of the Dove,' and then thinks of any, the most 'advanced,' modern play—'The Master Builder,' say, or 'Le Repas du Lion'—the contrast between the abundance of the one and the meagerness of the other can not but be ludicrous. We are brought back once more to the element of drama which Aristotle called *διάνοια*, its mind-stuff, its 'philosophy,' as our fathers used to say. . . . Well, who can deny that it is thin, unsatisfying, and generally behind the times? For one explanation of this we should point to the rigid limitations of the dramatic medium. For the poor lookout of our own drama, in particular, there is perhaps the additional reason that few of our modern authors with the dramatic instinct seem able to accomplish any fresh, original, profound thinking."

A REVIVAL OF THE "GLYPTIC" ART.

THE art of "glyptics," or engraving on gems, which was very popular during the eighteenth century but was entirely neglected later on both by historians and art collectors, seems to be winning favor again, particularly in France. The revival of interest in this art is chiefly due to the researches of M. Babelon, a member of the French Institute. M. Jules Guiffrey, who writes an article on this subject in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* (Paris), says:

"The apparent neglect of the art of glyptics can be easily explained if we take into account the difficulty of making a comparative study of these little gems, unless they are kept in public museums. One experiences the greatest difficulties in attempting to approach the private owners of intaglios, cameos, and miniatures possessing artistic value. As a rule, indeed, the very existence of such treasures is absolutely ignored. They are kept concealed in jewel-boxes and seldom exhibited. The student is limited to public collections; and while these collections are often very valuable, they are most of them defective in many respects."

The researches of M. Babelon make it plain that the glyptic art has been practised by Occidental nations for many hundreds of years. He has discovered intaglios and seals dating from the reign of Charlemagne. An intaglio of King Lothair, and a crucifix and secret seal belonging to Jean-le-bon, are in the possession of the British Museum. Jacques Gay, a protégé of the Marquis de Pompadour, was perhaps the greatest exponent of the glyptic art. Says M. Guiffrey:

"It would be useless to give the names of all the poor imitators of the great artist, Jacques Gay, altho among our contemporaries are a few possessing real talent. Their chief defect has been their inability to select the proper kind of stones. It is far from

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easy to find perfect material. For instance, Adolphe David, who engraved a cameo representing the 'Apotheosis of Napoleon I.,' had to search three years before he found a sardonyx suitable for his work. Artists make a mistake when they seek stones of excessive size. Such stones are exceedingly scarce, and, besides, their size often makes their use impracticable. They are suitable for collections, but not for individuals. Artists should remember that the number of capitalists willing to pay large sums for useless jewels is daily decreasing. Engraved stones are therefore not in great demand. We see nowadays but few private collections of gems engraved during the nineteenth century, whereas at the time of the Renaissance every prince or great nobleman owned a collection of precious gems, just as we to-day make collections of engravings, books, and bric-à-brac. There are indications, however, of a revival of interest in the art of glyptics."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

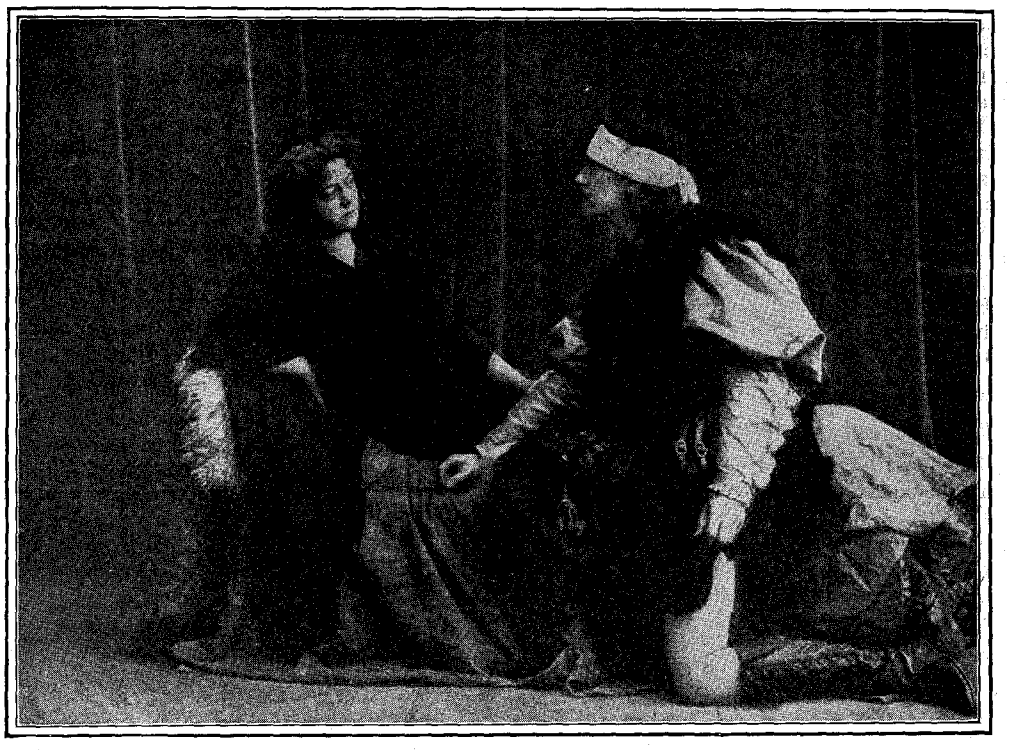
MAETERLINCK'S "MONNA VANNA" AND ROBERT BROWNING.

PROF. WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, of Yale University, brings what is practically a charge of plagiarism against Maurice Maeterlinck. His charge is formulated in the pages of *The Independent* (March 5), and is based upon the "extraordinary resemblance" existing between Maeterlinck's new play, "Monna Vanna," and Robert Browning's drama, "Luria." Professor Phelps declares:

"Maurice Maeterlinck and Robert Browning—it would be difficult to find two authors more unlike, two men whose writings have less in common. And yet the similarity between Maeterlinck's latest play, 'Monna Vanna,' and Browning's poetic drama 'Luria,' is so striking that it is surprising it has thus far escaped the notice of continental, British, and American critics. That Maeterlinck should have gone to Browning for material is curious enough; but that the likeness of 'Monna Vanna' to 'Luria' should be purely accidental, seems even more curious to one who knows both plays well."

The real reason why the similarity of "Monna Vanna" to "Luria" has thus far escaped notice is attributed by Professor Phelps to the comparative obscurity of the latter play. He writes on this point:

"Published in 1846 in the last number of the 'Bells and Pomegranates,' 'Luria' attracted little attention at the time, and has never been classed among the poet's more popular works. It is a melancholy, noble, and ideal drama, and, like so many of Browning's poems, it represents 'action in character, rather than character in action.' The plot deals with a war between Florence and Pisa in the fifteenth century. Luria, the commanding general of the Florentine forces, is a Moor, who has been drawn to Florence by his passionate love of art and culture. His success in arms has been brilliant, and on the eve of a final battle with the Pisans—a battle so well planned that it can issue only one way—we find that his worst enemies are in his own camp, and that his final reward from the city he has served is to be—death. Bracchio, commissary of the republic of Florence, has keenly watched the development of Luria's power, and, while pretending to be his friend and admirer, has secretly sent despatches to Florence, which will result in the general's arrest so soon as he is no longer immediately necessary to the city's welfare. This contemptible intrigue is well known to Luria, as he has intercepted the despatches; but instead of going over to the enemy he calmly persists in his duty. In a remarkable interview with Bracchio, Browning brings out the characteristics of the two men. Luria, a great, simple nature, brave and noble, scornfully tells Bracchio that his duplicity has been completely discovered, and naturally he expects the latter to be overwhelmed with shame and confusion. To his amazement, Bracchio is as cool as ice, and defends his underhand methods with astonishing subtlety, stating that he knows only one master, Florence, and that it is not well for the city to be beholden to any one man. He therefore thinks it best that Luria should die."



SCENE FROM "MONNA VANNA," AS ACTED IN BERLIN.
Courtesy of *The Independent*.

The opening situations of "Monna Vanna" are precisely similar:

"The plot deals with a war between Florence and Pisa in the fifteenth century. Prinzivalle, an alien, is the commanding general of the Florentine forces, and on the morrow he is about to give the last fatal blow to the Pisans, whom he has, thanks to his brilliant campaign, in a situation from which they can not possibly escape. Trivulzio, commissary of the republic of Florence, while pretending to be the bosom friend and admirer of the commander-in-chief, has in reality been sending secret despatches to the home city, the result of which means the arrest and death of Prinzivalle, so soon as he has fought the final battle, and is no longer needed. These despatches have been intercepted, and, in a powerful scene, Prinzivalle confronts Trivulzio—precisely as Luria confronts Bracchio—with the proofs of his appalling treachery. . . . Trivulzio springs upon the general with a knife, is overpowered, and then coldly defends his conduct in the despatches with absolutely the same reasoning, even to the smallest detail, employed by Bracchio in Browning's play."

All these striking similarities, concludes Professor Phelps, may be accidental; but "surely they seem otherwise." He thinks "it would be interesting to hear M. Maeterlinck's explanation of them," and adds:

"Possibly he [Maeterlinck] might call attention to the totally different manner in which the play ends, which is true enough. The love motive is practically absent in 'Luria,' all attention being concentrated on the chief figure. After winning over all his critics by his splendid magnanimity, Luria commits suicide, and the play is merely an illustration of the Scripture text, 'And I, if I be lifted up, will draw men unto myself.' In Maeterlinck, the situation becomes otherwise, and, indeed, it can not be summarized without making the drama seem far more gross than it really is, tho it is certainly unpleasant. But the object of this brief article is simply to point

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out the extraordinary resemblance that undoubtedly exists, and to recommend readers to examine it for themselves."

"Monna Vanna" has already had a somewhat checkered career. In London, as will be recalled, it was condemned by the public censor. In Paris, however, the play had a most successful run; and in Germany and Austria, where it is still being presented, with Madame Maeterlinck in the title rôle, it is one of the sensations of the day. The announcement is made in the newspapers that Maeterlinck and his wife intend to visit this country in the near future, and to present here "Monna Vanna" and others of his plays, including "Ioyzelle" and "Aglavaine et Selyzette." The first Maeterlinck drama seen in this country was "Pelléas and Mélisande," played last season by Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

A WOMAN'S OPERA.

THE only novelty of the present operatic season, Miss Ethel M. Smyth's music-drama, "Der Wald" was presented at the Metropolitan Opera-House on the evening of March 11. Miss Smyth is an Englishwoman, and her opera was performed twice last July at Covent Garden, London. It has also been produced in Berlin, and is in preparation in Strasburg and Vienna. The New York performance was enthusiastically received by a large and brilliant audience, which included the British ambassador, Mr. John S. Sargent, Prince Troubetzkoy, and other celebrities. The following critical comment on the opera is taken from *Harper's Weekly:*

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MISS ETHEL M. SMYTH.

Her opera, "Der Wald," is the first by a woman ever produced in America.

"Miss Smyth has abundantly earned the right to a judgment of her work based upon standards of the most uncompromising impartiality. Whatever one is prepared to say of its excellences and its defects, 'Der Wald' can not justly be set aside as being merely woman's work, with all that that disposition is made to imply of qualification and denial. Miss Smyth has written with too high and serious an aim, with too ripe and confident an artistry, to be considered with anything but an attentive respect. Dramatically, 'Der Wald' is a brief and passionate illustration of that wonderful thought of Plotinus, that 'in the particular acts of human life it is not the interior soul and the true man, but the exterior shadow of the man alone, which laments and weeps, performing his part on the earth, as in a more ample and extended scene, in which many shadows of souls and phantom forms appear.' Miss Smyth has intended, in her own phrase, to show 'the quiet workings of the eternal forces of nature as contrasted with the storm and stress of mortal life'—which is merely a British and modern variant of the meditation of Plotinus. She has chosen (being her own librettist) to set against the background of a primeval and spirit-haunted forest, a tragic human action, contrastingly swift, brief, and calamitous; and at the end, as at the beginning, a mystic chorus—the elemental spirits of the wood—chant, in the words of the argument, 'their own eternity and the brevity of things human.' With all possible sympathy for its essential, if unrealized, poetry, it must be said that this conception, as Miss Smyth has actualized it dramatically, seems at times a little too obvious, a little too crassly romanticistic (as Mr. Howells would say). We wish that, in developing her theme, she had handled it more subtly, more aerially, with somewhat less bald an insistence upon the point of her allegory. This, however, concerns the dramatic structure alone; of the music with which she has invested it we can speak with somewhat less of reservation. After a single hearing, one recalls passages of indubitable force and beauty; an unflagging sentiment for dramatic appropriateness; a constant endeavor to reflect, as eloquently as may be, the essential poetic substance of the play. Miss Smyth has not escaped a measurable dulness and inefficiency, nor has she scrupled to write without the bidding of that incalculable inspiration which is not to be realized by mere seeking and desire. But for an unswerving fidelity of purpose, a consistent preoccupation with dramatic verity, a dexterously contrived significance, 'Der Wald' is notable in a considerable degree."

The New York *Evening Post* takes a much less favorable view:

"It may be that some day women will write as good music as men; but 'Der Wald' does not bring us half an inch nearer that epoch. It is well scored, the treatment of the orchestra being by far the strongest point—strong to the verge of masculinity. But the vocal parts are neither effective (except in a duo) nor individualized. Mmes. Gadski and Reuss-Belce, MM. Anthes, Bispham, Blass, Mühlmann, and Dufriche did their best with them, and they deserved all the applause they got. But the best of singers could not for a long time float a work so barren of original, individual melody as this opera is. That is its weak, its fatal point. It has no physiognomy of its own. Any one of a thousand musicians now living, women or men, might have written it."

JOHN FISKE AS A POPULAR HISTORIAN.

MR. W. S. GILBERT once remarked, in relation to comic operas: "There are some men who seek to win the applause of the private boxes; there are others who cater to the taste of the gallery; but I always keep my eye fixed on the dress-circle." What Mr. Gilbert did for comic operas, John Fiske did for history. He won his triumph by appealing neither to very clever people nor to very ignorant people, but to the educated classes of the "dress-circle." It was this popular quality, which, in the opinion of Mr. H. Morse Stephens, professor of history in the University of California, gave to Mr. Fiske his peculiar distinction. Professor Stephens writes (in *The World's Work*, April):

"It is impossible not to recognize that there must be more than accident in the fact that John Fiske was not only the most successful popular historian, but also the most successful platform lecturer on history of his generation. The same qualities that commended his books commended his lectures. Practically all his historical works were based upon lectures delivered to cultivated and educated general audiences from Maine to California. In the preface to his 'The Beginnings of New England' he mentions no less than twenty-three places in which lectures had been delivered by him, containing the substance of that book, between May, 1887, and its publication in April, 1889. This practise of trying his books from the lecture-platform in all parts of the country gave Mr. Fiske an admirable means for testing their effectiveness. Tho popular in form, his lectures, like his books,

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were not designed for the uneducated; and the crowds which attended them consisted of cultivated people of all classes and professions, and not simply of young students. It would be vain to speculate whether Mr. Fiske learned his power of writing popular history from delivering popular lectures, or whether it was the temperament in the man that made him acceptable to a broad general audience both as a lecturer and as a writer. His unrivaled gift for hitting the popular taste was certainly heightened by the steady intermingling of lecturing and writing. He learned on the lecture-platform what interested his hearers and faithfully followed their indications when he sent his books to press. In his case the lecture-platform was more than an advertisement; it was a rehearsal. His greatest merits—simplicity of style, charm of manner, and delicate interpretation of the past by use of modern phrases and modern instances—were seen to equal advantage in lectures and in books. His chief defects—a certain carelessness about details, a lack of true perspective, and a readiness to digress from the subject in hand and to give vent to his own personal views on ethics or politics—were faults encouraged by these platform rehearsals. But it was to them that he owed his exact perception of his readers' demands and learned how to satisfy them. Incidentally, the familiar acquaintance made with the personality of the man upon the platform gave to thousands of readers of his books an opportunity to read between the lines and to interpret the written pages by the voice and gesture of the living man. It has only to be remembered that John Fiske was a famous popular lecturer on history, that he was neither a hard-worked college professor on the one hand nor a political stump-speaker on the other, to understand why his books are more widely read than those of any other historian of this generation by the educated and cultivated section of the American people."

The scientific historical writer hesitates, as a rule, to make comparisons between past and present. He avoids the use of analogies that are necessarily based upon transient standards. The popular historian, on the other hand, is apt to revel in allusions that stimulate the reader's imagination. Mr. Fiske, we are reminded, was a "past master in the art of modern allusion":

"When dealing with the history of the beginnings of the American Revolution he found it expedient to write a page of praise for Mr. Gladstone's policy with regard to the Boer War of 1881, thus creating a misleading analogy that has been popular in these latter days. This sort of thing is common to all popular writers of history, who occasionally abuse their position as recorders of the history of the past to advocate their own political and economic and literary ideas with regard to the present. Mr. Fiske was a convinced free-trader, and dozens of allusions can be found, sometimes in the most unlikely places, in all his books, in which he takes a fling at the policy of protection. Wherever a pretext can be found he was ready to appeal to the past for the condemnation of this particular present policy that offended his political and economic ideas. He was equally ready to vent his literary likes and dislikes. A sincere lover of the novels of Charles Dickens, he took every opportunity to bring in citations from his books, and sometimes with a most curious effect, as where he described Augustine Herman of the Bohemia Manor as suffering from 'matrimonial infelicities like those of Socrates and the elder Mr. Weller,' or where in a note on the Mexican drink, *pulque*, a reference is made to the plant which stood by the front doorsteps of George Nupkins, magistrate in Inswich, England, who figures conspicuously in an episode in the 'Pickwick Papers.' This wealth of modern allusion, political, economic, and literary, is characteristic of all successful popular historians."

Furthermore, Mr. Fiske brought to all his work an optimistic and buoyant spirit, a sane, human touch.

"As might be expected, he defends the popular view of the character of Christopher Columbus, and, throughout his writings is kind to all popular heroes. He is sufficiently touched with the modern spirit of impartiality not to fall into the snare of the Carlyle theory and practise of hero-worship. His heroes are as thoroughly human as modern critics could desire; he admits that Columbus was not married to Donna Beatriz Enriquez de Arana, and that his son Ferdinand was illegitimate; he admits that General Grant in his memoirs is not fair to the splendid conduct of General Thomas in the matter of the battle of Nashville; and his portrait of George Washington is that of a noble gentleman and not of a prig. The same sweet reasonableness, with a full acknowledgment of the value of modern research, is shown in his attitude toward other problems than those of individual character, and a good specimen of his kindly treatment of controversies is to be seen in his account of the voyages of the Northmen to Markland and to Vinland."

In brief, Mr. Fiske "knew his public thoroughly and they responded generously. He brought out what was best in them by giving to them the best that was in himself. . . . It was because he saw and felt like one of themselves, and was possessed further of the power of explaining to them why they saw and felt thus, that John Fiske became to thousands of his countrymen the interpreter of their own thoughts and feelings in the spheres both of history and of philosophy."

NOTES.

A NEW quarterly journal entitled *Modern Philology* and "devoted to research in the modern languages and literatures" is announced by the University of Chicago Press.

The Bookman's March list of the six best-selling books of the past month is as follows:

1. The Pit.—Norris.
2. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.—Hegan.
3. The Virginian.—Wister.
4. Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.—Lorimer.
5. Glengarry School Days.—Connor.
6. The Blue Flower.—Van Dyke.

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, journalist, poet, philologist, and all-round man of letters, died in Florence on March 20. His most original creation, "Hans Breitmann's Ballads," achieved world-wide popularity. As long ago as 1849 he was associated with R. W. Griswold in the editorship of *The International Magazine;* and he was a contributor to *The Knickerbocker Magazine*, *Putnam's Magazine*, and many other of the old-time periodicals. His last book, "Kuloskap, the Master," deals with Indian folk-lore, and was written in collaboration with Prof. J. Dyneley Prince, of Columbia University.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has turned his attention to the reformation of the German language. According to a Berlin despatch in the New York *Sun:* "The Kaiser directs that the official style shall be clear and simple, he particularly desiring the omission of long-winded sentences, with involved subordinate clauses. The practise of putting several participles and infinitives into a sentence is to be avoided as much as possible. The style of reports is to be grave and measured, free alike from slang and rhetorical pathos. Unnecessary adverbs, far-fetched expressions, foreign terms, and platitudes are to be omitted."

RULES FOR SIMPLIFYING THE GERMAN LANGUAGE
QUT OUT EVERY OTHER SYLLABLE IN WORDS MORE THAN A FOOT AND A HALF LONG.
SHORTEN ALL WORDS SO THAT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE FOR OUR AUTHORS TO WRITE SHORT STORIES.
ABOLISH ALL WORDS THAT ARE SO LONG THAT THEY HAVE TO BE RUN SERIALLY WHEN PRINTED.
ABOLISH ALL WORDS THAT YOU HAVE TO TAKE TWO LOOKS TO SEE.
DO NOT HAVE MORE THAN 19 CONSONANTS TO 1 VOWEL.
DICTIONARY
BUNDESRATH
ALTERTHUMSWISSENSCHAFTSBEZEICHNUNGEN
STADTVERORDNETEN
WIEDERHERSTELLUNGSBEST

THE EMPEROR IS SIMPLIFYING THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

OUR PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE.

SOME interesting comments on Alfred Russell Wallace's recently published theory of the universe, according to which the earth and man are at its center, are made in *The Independent* (New York) by Prof. W. H. Pickering, of Harvard. In the first place, Professor Pickering thinks that Wallace's conclusion that the universe is limited is not upheld by the evidence that he offers. Says the professor:

"It is true that the increasing power of our telescopes and cameras shows a constantly decreasing increment in the number of stars revealed by them; but this, it seems to me, does not indicate that we have reached the limits of the stellar system, but rather that we are still very far from them. An approach to the limits would be marked by a sudden instead of a gradual decline in the number of additional stars observed.

WILLIAM H. PICKERING,
Of Harvard Observatory.

"It may be shown mathematically, assuming all the stars to be alike, that with each additional magnitude we should increase the total number of stars four times. That is to say, suppose that in a certain region in the heavens we want to find 5 stars brighter than the sixth magnitude. Then we should expect to find 20 stars brighter than the seventh magnitude, 80 stars brighter than the eighth, 320 stars brighter than the ninth, and so on. In point of fact the ratio 4 is seldom reached, and never held long, even among the brighter stars, while among the fainter ones much smaller ratios are found to obtain. Thus among 825 stars in a part of the constellation of Orion the successive ratios between the sixth and fifteenth magnitudes were 3.7, 2.5, 1.7, 1.7, 1.8, 1.5, 1.4, 1.4, 1.4, and 1.3. Here we find no sudden drop in the ratio, indicating that we had found all the stars. What we do find is a steady and uniform decline, which, as far as we can see, might with more powerful instruments be continued indefinitely.

"This really means apparently one of three things: either, first, that as we recede from our sun the stars grow smaller; second, that, as we recede, the stars grow father and farther apart; or, third, that there is an absorbing medium in space which makes the remoter stars appear fainter than would otherwise be the case. It is possible that all three of these hypotheses are correct, but it is not likely that we are near the edge of the universe as yet. . . . . .

"With regard to our position in the exact center of the Milky Way, Mr. Wallace seems to have been led into error by the accuracy of the figures given by Sir John Herschel. Many astronomers, especially in former times, were in the habit of giving their numerical results in very small fractions of the second of arc, whereas, in point of fact, they could not measure the given distance perhaps within several minutes. This seems to be the case in the present instance. If the Milky Way were merely a hazy uniform band of light, we might locate its medial line with some approach to accuracy. A close examination, however, shows that it is, on the contrary, a branching structure of most irregular form and brilliancy, sometimes one side being the brighter and sometimes the other, and it would not be possible for any two observers, or indeed for any single observer working on different nights, to agree within as much as a degree as to where the medial line should properly be drawn. . . . . .

"Assuming, however, that we are within one degree of the medial plane, and within ten per cent. of its central position, which is indeed quite possible, it may readily be shown that there are from one to ten thousand stars that are just as likely to hold the central position as we ourselves. That is to say, any one of our naked-eye stars may be the central one.

"But again, supposing our sun is the central star, what of it? If we are central to-day, since we are moving about fourteen miles every second straight toward one side of the Milky Way, we are not likely to remain central very long, and when the human race first appeared, perhaps 100,000 years ago, we certainly could not have been anything like central. It would therefore appear that our sun is no more likely to control the one favored planet of the universe, on this hypothesis, than any other of the three or four thousand stars that are visible to the naked eye upon a clear night."

With regard to the habitability of the various planets, Professor Pickering seems to agree in the main with Mr. Wallace, altho he will not admit that there is no possibility at all that Mars is inhabited. He says in conclusion:

"It has been said that if an angel were to have paid a brief visit to the earth once every 100,000 years, he would have come perhaps a thousand times since the earth first separated from the sun, but only once would he have found intelligent life upon its surface. From this we may argue that if we ourselves could now visit one thousand planets that were capable sooner or later of supporting life, on only one of them could we properly expect to find inhabitants of a degree of intelligence equal to that, let us say, of our own ancestors ten or twenty thousand years ago.

"From this point of view perhaps we may claim that we really are the most intelligent animals in the universe, at the present moment. At the same time I fear we must admit that there is very little evidence from an astronomical standpoint which can be gathered in support of such a claim."

ARE ALL STREAMS BECOMING SUBTERRANEAN?

THAT flowing surface is gradually disappearing, and that a subterranean system of circulation is being substituted for it, is the somewhat startling thesis upheld by a French physicist, M. Martel, in a lecture delivered before the Paris Geographical Society on January 9 last. From investigations and studies of a large number of caverns, pits, and dry valleys he has come to the conclusion that the surface of the globe is slowly drying because the water-courses are abandoning it for subterranean channels. Says the writer of a report in *Cosmos* (February 21):

"The learned lecturer also proved that as a general rule all great caves have either captured, or are in process of capturing, some exterior water-course whose neighboring valley is dry or in process of drying. This is the law of 'the capture of water-courses by fissured regions.' This law is of considerable importance, for the disappearance of surface streams incessantly continues on account of the formation of fissures in the soil, of gravity, of erosion and corrosion, and of the tectonic movements of the earth's crust. Thus, in all fissured regions, which occupy a large part, perhaps the greater part, of our planet, desiccation, aggravated by the ravages of deforestation, will proceed, multiplying plains, steppes, and arid deserts. Have we not proved, in the course of every hydrologic investigation, the disappearance or the diminution of springs? This is why we must search for the subterranean receptacles that absorb the water of fissured geological formations, if we wish to utilize the reserves of water contained in the bosom of the earth, or else execute the necessary works to arrest the progress of this absorption and prevent its disastrous effects."

To what point this disappearance of surface water may extend is shown by a recent report of M. Hector Josse on the springs of the department of the Somme, France, which is quoted by the writer of the article in *Cosmos*. It appears that these springs are rapidly disappearing. In the canton of Roisel, the level of the water in the wells has been falling, in spite of very rainy weather, some having become completely dry. The water level in all the wells is approximately the same, which shows that the

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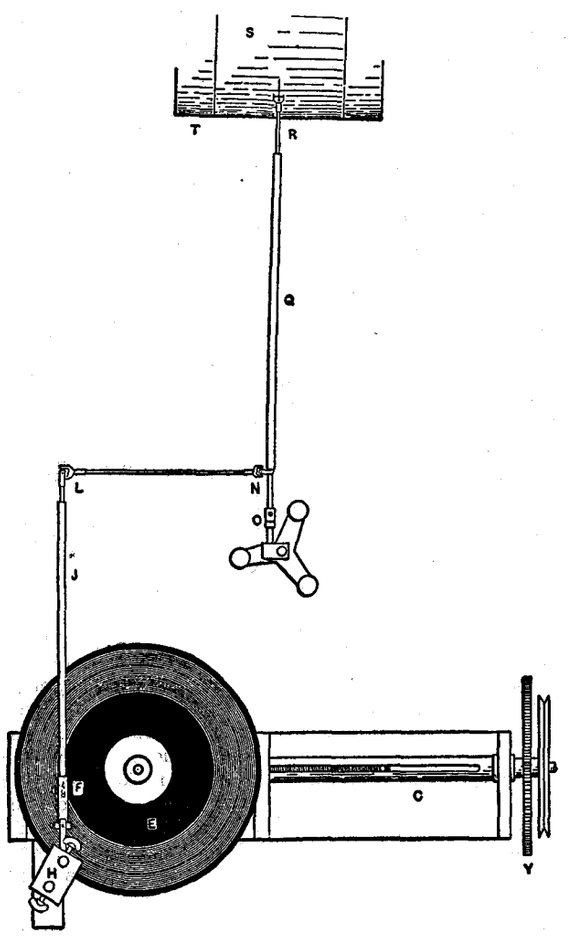
whole region is supplied by the same water-bearing stratum. This level is falling steadily, sometimes slowly, sometimes rapidly. Of course the importance of all this depends on the extent of the geological formations that favor this action; but there seems to be no doubt that action of this kind is taking place in more regions than we have hitherto suspected.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CURVES OF SPEECH.

THE production of what are called speech-curves and the drawing of deductions from them has become an important part of the science of experimental phonetics, which has developed within the past ten years. The best "speech-curves" are now obtained by enlarging the record of an ordinary phonograph. Says Prof. E. W. Scripture, of Yale, in an article on the subject in *The Medical Record* (February 28):

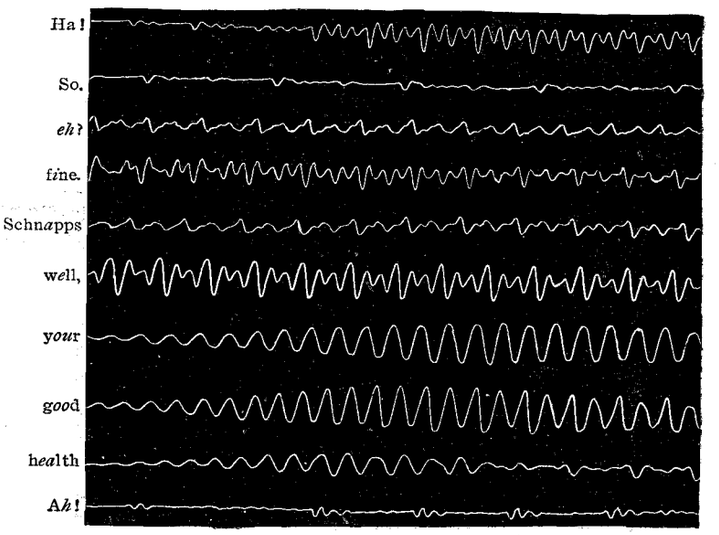
"The best phonographs and gramophones now produce records that hardly fall short of perfection. It remains only to devise machines that will trace off the records on to paper so that they can be studied with accuracy.



MACHINE FOR ENLARGING CURVES OF SPEECH FROM A GRAMOPHONE PLATE.

E, gramophone disk with spiral speech-groove containing lateral vibrations; *C*, revolving barrel with feed-screw that turns the disk and moves it sidewise; *Y*, gear-wheel that turns *C*, being moved by the last of a series of reducing-gears connected to a motor; *J*, magnifying lever containing a fine steel point near *F*, which travels in the speech-groove and follows its vibrations; *L*, *N*, gimbal joints with connecting-rods that transmits the movements of *J* to the second lever *Q*; *O*, fulcrum of *Q*; *R*, recording-point that draws a line on a slowly moving band of smoked paper *S*; *T*, side of one of two cylinders about 8 feet apart, around which the band of smoked paper travels. The movement of the point in the speech-record at *F* is repeated with great magnification by *R* and recorded as a white line in the soot.

Courtesy of *The Medical Record* (New York).



CURVES FROM THE VOICE OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON IN "RIP VAN WINKLE'S TOAST."

Courtesy of *The Medical Record* (New York).

"For tracing off the curves of a phonograph cylinder a very accurate machine has been devised by Professor Hermann, of Koenigsberg. A fine glass point runs in the groove cut in the wax, and moves a system of small levers, which reflect a beam of light. The light is made to record its movements on a sensitive band of paper. The curves are of great accuracy and beauty. . . . . .

"Let me give an illustration of the way in which such curves are studied. Take, for example, the word 'So,' the second line of the figure. The vibrations are seen to be in groups of fairly similar character; each of these groups we know to represent one vibration of the vocal cords with the vibrations of the vocal cavities imposed upon it. The time of each vibration of the cords is found by measuring the length of each group. In this way we can get the melody on which the vowel is spoken. The melody for the entire toast by Jefferson has thus been calculated. . . . . .

"The voice curves contain much further information. The curve of 'So,' for example, shows that alternate groups of vibrations are of diminished intensity; this would be expected to indicate some sort of a low rumble an octave below the tone of the cords, and it is, in fact, just what is heard when the disk is made to speak. It is exactly the rumble that occurs regularly in a voice when a particle of liquid has lodged in the throat; we have thus a record of the drink in its effect on the voice in this particular 'Toast.' As one of my flippant students once remarked, such records are a 'good way of getting on to a man's curves.'

"Still another field of strange interest lies before us, but it is yet utterly unexplored. We can all detect sorrow, anger, fear, fatigue, etc., in a person's voice. Since the voice travels in the form of air-vibrations from the speaker's mouth to the ear, a record of these vibrations must contain the results of emotions. An understanding of the modifications of the speech curves must reveal the effects due to the emotions: it is only a matter of skilful recording, measuring, and analyzing to detect them."

Knife-and-Fork Surgery.—This name is given by *The Hospital* to a method of operation, lately described by Koenig at Berlin, intended to prevent infection of the subject by the surgeon's hand. Says this paper:

"According to this an attempt is made to perform the operation without ever touching the tissues, much as we eat our meals by aid of forks and spoons instead of clawing our food. By practise with suitably devised metal instruments, which of course are capable of complete sterilization, he has found that he

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can get through very many operations without ever touching the wound. Even in abdominal cases, in many of which it is often impossible to avoid introducing the hand, he carries his instrumental method to its extremest limit. In operating on cases of appendicitis during the quiescent interval he has been able to do the entire operation with instruments. This is a method which, while it has its advantages, has also its limitations. One can hardly doubt, however, that the surgeon often does things with his fingers which, by aid of a little practise, could be done just as well with an instrument, and if we are to accept as correct all that is said about hand-infection it would often be well, in suitable cases, to adopt the 'knife-and-fork' method of surgery."

MICROBES AND MOLECULES.

WHAT is the limit to the smallness of living organisms? There are certainly some that are too small to be seen with the most powerful microscopes; where does the series stop? It is shown by M. L. Errera, in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 7), that if we are to accept the molecular theory of matter, no bacteria can exist that are very much smaller than those with which we are familiar—the size of the molecule limits that of the microbe, which must contain many thousand molecules. Says M. Errera:

"We know to-day of the existence of a certain number of microbes so small that they remain invisible under the most powerful objectives; they betray their presence only by the very slight opalescence that they give to liquids in which they are, by their aptitude to be retained on sufficiently compact filters, and by their pathogenic effects. Such is notably the case with the virus of aphthous fever, that of bovine peripneumonia, that of 'horse-sickness,' and others.

"Have we the right to hope that a little later on some improvement in our microscopes will enable us to perceive these 'invisible microbes'? If for this it would be sufficient, as was long supposed, to increase the enlargement, the thing would be easy. But it is not so. Thanks to the classic work of Abbe, we know that the visibility of very fine structures depends on quite different factors; it increases proportionally to the aperture of the objective and is in inverse ratio to the wave-length of the light utilized. . . . Czapski, of Jena, who is an expert in these matters, reaches the conclusion that our microscopes are very near the extreme limit of their capacity—at least, as he is careful to add, 'with the means at present known, in present conditions, and according to the present state of our theoretical knowledge.' In fact, even by using oblique illumination, Czapski finds that we can not push the power of 'resolution' of our microscopes beyond elements that are 0.10 to 0.13 micron in diameter [a micron being a thousandth of a millimeter, or about one twenty-five-thousandth of an inch], and it is interesting to note that the smallest organisms observed are precisely of this order of magnitude. A microbe injurious to rabbits, studied by Koch. . . . measures only 0.15 micron in diameter, and a colored bacterium found by Voges in water has a width of 0.06 micron and a length of 0.18. Besides the bacteria we should also mention the *Micromonus Mesnili*, which is related to the Flagellates, and which is only 0.25 by 0.75 micron.

"According to all this, it seems that the optical search for 'invisible microbes' has a chance of future success only through one of the three following methods: First by ordinary methods of fixation and coloration. The utility of these needs no longer to be demonstrated; it is evident when we come to treat of such tiny elements, whose index of refraction is practically the same as that of the surrounding medium. . . . In the second place we should try illumination with blue light. Finally we must have recourse to microphotography, using apochromatic objectives and an illumination by very refrangible rays. For infinitely small as well as for the infinitely distant objects the sensitive plate, owing to its faculty of storing up radiations, especially those of very short wave-length, may fix images that are too feeble to impress our eyes."

But the ultra-microscopic flora, whose richness we are beginning to suspect, leads us, says the writer, to another problem, namely, are there organisms that are extremely small in comparison with ordinary microbes, just as these are extremely small with reference to large animals and plants? . . . At first sight, he thinks, there seems to be no reason why there should not be living organisms a million times, or at least a hundred thousand times, smaller than the bacteria now known. This question brings us in conflict with the data of physics and chemistry. If the atomic theory be true, we have a limit of size below which no organism can exist, for every organism is a complex aggregate of molecules. As a test, the author proceeds to estimate the amount of sulfur in a microbe. Every bacterium, he says, contains about 0.00015 of one per cent. of this element. Accepting current estimates of the size of atoms, this means that the *Micrococcus progrediens* contains about 10,000 sulfur atoms. In the same way it is calculated that this microbe has 30,000 albuminoid molecules. This, however, is for a large micrococcus, and smaller ones might contain as low a number as a dozen albuminoid molecules and three atoms of sulfur. The writer concludes:

"We must then come to the conclusion, with a degree of probability which is of the same order as that of the molecular theory of matter, that there can not exist organisms that bear the same relations of size to ordinary bacteria that these do to the superior organisms. . . . Still more, the existence of microbes, even a few hundred of times smaller than those that we know, would be an impossibility.

"The 'invisible microbes' of which we have spoken at the opening of this article are thus probably only a very little smaller than the smallest of visible microbes.

"A dozen only of simple substances diversely combined, and 60° C. between extreme limits of temperature—such are, as is well known, the narrow boundaries between which the whole magnificent spectacle of life is unrolled. We have just seen that the size of organisms also has its limits, and these are not very far removed from what the microscope has already enabled us to see."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW AN AUTOMOBILE TURNS A CORNER.

WHEN an automobile turns a corner, it is evident that the wheels on one side must revolve faster than those on the other. How is this managed, since the motor is connected equally with both? Says a writer in *The Automobile Magazine*:

"Should curiosity tempt the interested one to ask how the wheel on the inside of a turn is called upon to travel less rapidly than its mate on the outside thereof, the chances are that the inquirer would be informed that the whole thing was accomplished by 'differential gearing.' If he asked what that was he would be told it was nothing but a 'balance-gear.' Having been thus enlightened, how much more would he know than when he began his investigation?

"What really takes place is this. With the two or more motor equipments there is no problem involved, since each wheel is free to turn to accommodate itself to the prescribed path. With the single motor, however, the problem arises, since it can not be directly geared to the two wheels, so some intermediate device must be supplied to permit of one wheel turning faster than the other, when called upon to do so, as in making a sharp turn or in suddenly veering away from an object, in doing either of which one wheel may almost stop while the other revolves at an accelerated speed.

"The accepted device for accomplishing all of this consists in placing upon the rear axle a 'balance-gear.' This is an old scheme originally used in paper-mills to maintain an even tension on the paper as the diameter of the rolls upon which it winds steadily increases. Tricycles were constructed twenty years ago with this same differential gear.

"The principle consists in cutting the driving-axle in two, and then rigidly attaching the wheels to its outer ends. The inner ends of the axle have two beveled gears rigidly attached to them and facing each other; a smaller bevel gear or pinion meshes in the teeth of both, and thereby connects them; this pinion is free to revolve on a short stud contained in the cast-iron case that

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surrounds the gears; on the outer edge of the case are the ordinary spur teeth, into which mesh those of the pinion on the armature-shaft.

"So long as the vehicle is on a straight track and both wheels are free to revolve at the same speed, the case which contains the gear rotates, and the bevel simply acts like a 'dog' or clutch to drive both gears and their axles alike; but the instant one wheel is called upon to travel a shorter path than the other one, the bevel pinion slowly rotates on its stud at a speed representing the difference of these paths; if one wheel stops the other continues to rotate, and the pinion revolves around the faces of the gears at one-half the rate of the moving wheel.

"If the vehicle be lifted from the ground and one wheel turned by hand the other wheel will revolve at the same speed, but in an opposite direction, the armature and gear-case in the mean while remaining stationary. Thus it will at once be seen the requisite flexibility of movement is surely realized. A mechanical objection to this method is, of course, the undesirability of cutting the axle in two, with the additional weight and difficulty necessarily introduced to provide suitable bearings. The ratio of gearing is usually 1 to 10, but varies from 1 to 8 to 1 to 14."

QUININ AND THE MALARIAL PARASITE.

IT has long been known that quinin has the property of fluorescence; that is, of raising the pitch of light-waves that fall on it, so that it turns white light to a bluish tint. That this property may be closely connected with its ability to destroy malaria has been suggested by a recent writer. Says Dr. A. Cartaz, writing on the subject in *La Nature* (Paris, February 7):

"It is fifty years since Dr. Maillot indicated that the sole effective agent for fighting malaria was the use of quinin. . . . Up to this day quinin is administered at the first appearance of the disease, and it is well known that few cases withstand the treatment.

"How does quinin act? We might answer, as in Molière's time, that just as opium causes sleep by its soporific virtue, so quinin cures fever because it is a febrifuge. Formerly, for this as for so many other drugs, it was necessary to content ourselves with a somewhat simple interpretation. The nature of most maladies was unknown, and of the action of the drug we were forced to be in still deeper ignorance.

"Now, however, we know that malaria is due to the presence of a parasite in the blood; it has been discovered very recently that this parasite penetrates the body by the bite of a mosquito. Now the parasite of malaria scarcely ever develops except in darkness. Is it the red color of the blood that favors its life and the violet rays that interfere with its evolution? This is the theory advanced by an American physician, Dr. King, in an interesting work. According to him, quinin is a fluorescent substance, and it is through this fluorescence that it acts as a destroyer of the malaria parasite.

"The arguments given by Dr. King to support his view have plausibility. Two vegetable substances already employed as remedies for malaria, esculin and fraxin, the active principles of the horsechestnut and the ash, give the blue rays. Iodin, which is not fluorescent, finds in the system starchy substances with which it combines to form an intensely violet-blue combination. Methylene blue, recently prescribed in forms of chronic malaria, and in inveterate neuralgia, would also act by the emission of rays that are hurtful to the parasite.

"It has been long recognized that the absorption of the quinin increased the fluorescence of the blood, and that this lessened or increased according to the doses prescribed and to the lapse of time since the ingestion of the salt. The parasite, then, like many microbian agents, must be disagreeably influenced by the violet rays.

"There is a slight objection to this theory, which is that we meet cases of malaria that resist quinin salts. Dr. King admits that there are refractory cases, but then, he asserts, the attacks are due to the undeveloped and not to the complete parasite. The undeveloped parasite is found especially in the deep organs and the more obscure parts of the body. In these conditions the destructive action of quinin can not take place, for its fluorescent power is then nearly absent.

"If King's theory is true, we might try (and the experiment would probably not be especially dangerous) to administer to malaria patients substances possessing this fluorescent property in a very high degree. Certain newly discovered metals, such as radium, would perhaps succeed in cases where quinin has proved powerless."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT IS BAD AIR?

THAT air which has been breathed is not fit to be breathed over again, we all know from experience; yet if we are to believe an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (February 21), it is not easy to give a satisfactory scientific reason for this fact. What is the vitiating constituent of the human breath? Says the writer:

"Certain it is that the chief constituent added to the air by respiration—namely, carbonic-acid gas—*per se* has little or no effect upon the health. Indeed, it has been stated that men can breathe for two or three hours without marked discomfort air which contains—with, of course, its full complement of oxygen—as much as twenty per cent. of carbonic acid, and the presence of one per cent. has not the slightest effect. But if the carbonic acid in the air be raised only to one-tenth per cent. by human respiration, the resulting air is most unwholesome and detrimental. There is no chemical difference, of course, between the carbonic-acid gas of the human breath and the carbonic-acid gas obtained from chalk or from the combustion of carbon or coal gas. The obvious deduction is that the carbonic-acid gas of respiration has a poisonous companion, and this companion has so far eluded all attempts at isolation and recognition. This poisonous constituent may occur as a constant quantity in relation to the carbonic-acid gas; possibly it does not. We do not know, altho it is very important that this point should be determined. We are content, however, to judge the impurity of air by measuring the amount of carbonic acid in it, and to some extent this measure is a valuable guide. It is not satisfactory that the evidence of impurity is not obtained more directly than this. Every one knows that air vitiated by human respiration is offensive and poisonous. In other words, bad ventilation—that is, a condition in which the products of human respiration are not removed—sooner or later produces toxic symptoms. There are usually loss of appetite, discomfort, severe headache, and malaise which can not be traced to infective organisms any more than the absence of such organisms can explain the curative effects of fresh air. Moreover, it is a common experience that a sojourn in a badly ventilated room occupied by a great number of people predisposes to disease. There seems little doubt that the impurity of the air has some connection with the 'catching of a cold.' The presence of respiratory products is declared by an offensive smell, and it seems odd that chemical analysis is not able to lay bare what actually the nose readily detects. The effect of bad air upon the health can not simply be that of an offensive smell, tho that undoubtedly plays a part. . . . It not only is absolutely devoid of the vitalizing effect of fresh air, but it has also a most sickening smell and sooner or later gives rise to a sense of oppression. What is this poison? It seems to us that the whole question needs a much more extended inquiry than has been hitherto carried out, for surely chemistry and physiology hand-in-hand could eventually elucidate this matter."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SIGHT WITHOUT EYES?—Press despatches from Paris tell a remarkable tale of an invention by Prof. Peter Stiens which is said to convey a visual image directly to the brain and is thus adapted to give sight to the blind. The inventor, it is said, refuses to give details, or to explain the working of the instrument, and scientific men can scarcely be blamed for remaining skeptical in regard to the story.

"FROM Paris," says *Electricity*, "comes the report of a new amusement known as 'electric billiards.' It is played on a table, in the center of which is placed a plate of some easily electrified material. The billiard-balls are of compressed pitch, and the cue is a short rod with a cork tip, prepared chemically. The balls are of course subject to the influence of the electrified plate in the center of the table, and owing to this fact it is difficult to make caroms. It is said to be purely a game of skill, and when it is introduced into New York, which it is said will be in the near future, it is likely to become popular among champion billiard-players who are thirsting for new difficulties to conquer, as well as by all others who find handling the cue a fascinating pastime."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ASSYRIOLOGISTS AND THE BABEL-BIBLE CONTROVERSY.

IT was to be expected that theologians would take a determined stand against Professor Delitzsch's conclusion that the Old Testament was derived chiefly from Babylonian sources. What professional Assyriologists, who have no religious dogma at stake, have to say on the question is of greater interest. Some idea of what their position would be could be gleaned from the addresses (already referred to in our pages) that were delivered at the International Congress of Orientalists in Hamburg, in which the sentiment was practically a unit against Delitzsch. The same seems to be the case of opinions expressed since the publication of the second address on the subject. Probably no one is better able to voice the sentiment in this regard than the veteran senior of Assyriologists, Prof. Jules Oppert, of Paris, who at the request of the editor of the Vienna *Zeit* has furnished his views, of which the following is a summary:

As against those who regard the Bible as literally inspired and as the dictation of God, Delitzsch has an easy task. He, however, proceeds from the false premises that everything we read in the Bible, every story and every tradition, every moral precept, is of Chaldean origin. But what really is derived from Mesopotamia he shrewdly ignores. It is indeed true that the Jews, like the Greeks, are comparatively a late nation on the stage of history; they are "children," as the Egyptian priests said to Plato, and the Chaldean type of civilization is several thousand years older than that of Israel. Moses is found exactly midway between the time of the erection of the pyramids, 5000 B.C., and our own day. Chaldean civilization was the product of a Turanian people that came from Central Asia and then descended into Mesapotamia and invented the cuneiform system of writing. As early as the sixth millennium before Christ, Semitic hordes came into the Euphrates and Tigris valleys, and the union of these resulted in Babylonian civilization. About the close of the third millennium before Christ, there came from the west, from Ur of the Chaldees, a great man who, according to the testimonial of the great Babylonian historian Berosus, was well and favorably remembered by the Chaldeans, namely, Abraham, who was the first to express a faith in one higher Being. Whether he borrowed this idea from another source, we do not know. When the Mohammedans call Abraham the first Moslem, they tell the truth; under all circumstances he was conspicuous for his monotheism, while the Babylonians were polytheists and ever remained such. The most brutal type of nature service and of polytheism characterized the religion of both the Assyrians and the Babylonians down to the time of the Romans.

The most remarkable feature of Delitzsch's theory is that he ascribes a Babylonian origin to Jahveh—as a Jewish adaptation of Yauwe-El. This may have been the Elomite god Yauva; but this name, like that of Bel-El, Marduk-El, is one of many which we find in Babylonian proper names, and which are to be translated "Bel (or Merodoch or Yau) is God." The beautiful name El-ittya, "God with us," is often found in polytheistic times, and proves as little for a monotheistic religion of the Chaldees as Thucydides or Timotheus does for a Greek monotheism.

In the end, the whole argument for the so-called Babylonian origin of the Jewish culture amounts to the following: We can prove that the Chaldeans had the nose in the middle of the face; the Jews had the same; hence the noses of the Jews are derived from the Babylonians!

But what a heaven-wide difference exists between the Babylonian and the Israelitish culture is seen in the chasm between the expressions in thought and life of these two civilizations. A Protestant pupil of Delitzsch has correctly said that it is enough to take a glance merely at the passages in the Old Testament in Luther's translation which are widely spaced as indicative of their importance.

And now what is left of Babel in the Bible? On Sunday, August 20, 587 B.C., the Babylonians had burned the temple in Jerusalem, and had taken large numbers of the Jews into captivity to be released by Cyrus in 538 B.C. What was left of the old literature of Israel was collected after the return and welded together into a volume. In this way our Pentateuch and the pre-exilic books of the Old Testament originated in their present form. Much in these books is old; it is silly to maintain that nothing of this can date back to the days of Moses, who could read and write. Before the period of the Exile, Egyptian influence of necessity surpassed the Babylonian in Israel; after the return from Babylon, the influence of Persia and of Babylon predominated down to later times, when the Babylonian Talmud was written and the great Jewish high schools were founded in those regions. Now the opposite is the case, and we can explain many of the technical expressions in the legal cuneiform tablets from the Talmud, into which they had found their way from the Chaldeans.

That which the Pentateuch has really borrowed from Babylonian sources has not been touched by Delitzsch at all, namely, the so-called chronology of Genesis; and this Chaldean gift concerning the age of the world, which limited the Jews to six thousand years, is the most harmful gift that the Babylonians have handed down to our times. Accordingly of the Bible-Babel and the Babel-Bible matter but little remains.

This opinion of Oppert's has naturally attracted the widest attention, as the great Assyriologist is even more conservative in his conclusion than the theologians themselves. Conservative papers such as the *Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic) accordingly reproduce this article with great satisfaction.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JOHN S. SARGENT'S "DOGMA OF THE REDEMPTION."

THE instalment of Mr. Sargent's second contribution to the series of mural decorations which he is executing for the Boston Public Library is deemed a notable event, whether judged from the religious or from the artistic point of view. Miss Estelle M. Hurll, a well-known Boston writer on artistic subjects, declares that "nothing has happened in Boston for a long time which has so demonstrated the moral and religious earnestness of our American people as has the uncovering of Sargent's painting." She continues (in *The Congregationalist and Christian World*):

"Day after day, and all day long, the hall is thronged with men, women, and children gazing at the great picture. They speak to one another in subdued voices, and come and go in silence. They carry an air of awe, as in the presence of a solemn mystery.

"That this is a superb decoration does not at all account for the remarkable interest it has aroused. Doubtless its rich, sober color, the strength and simplicity of its lines, and the well-balanced symmetry of the design make some sort of an impression upon even the dullest esthetic consciousness; but with these artistic matters the majority of visitors are not chiefly concerned. They care very little for 'art for art's sake,' but are intensely interested in a picture with a meaning. And here is a picture with a meaning which appeals to the universal Christian sentiment, and it is for this reason, above all others, the crowds of people are attracted to it. With absorbed attention they turn from the picture to the printed description and back again to the picture, as they strive to decipher the various details of the symbolism. It is as if, like Paul, they were 'determined not to know anything save Jesus Christ and him crucified.'"

The same writer gives an account of the symbolism of Mr. Sargent's painting, which we condense as follows:

Like its companion picture, "Ancient Religions," the new mural painting is divided into a lunette or semicircular portion, and a rectangular section or frieze below, and on a narrow cornice separating these two parts runs the legend which is the key of the picture: "Factus Homo Factor Hominis Factique Redemptor; Redimo Corporeus Corpora Corda Deus" [The Maker of man was made man and the Redeemer of his work; as man

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(incarnate) I redeem the body, as God I redeem the soul (heart)]. The background of the wall is a dark, lusterless blue, but the dominant color of the composition is red. Blue, the color of the sky and of the sapphire, is the symbol of truth and eternity; red, the color of fire and of the ruby, is the token of love.

The central feature of the painting is the crucifix upon which hangs the figure of the Redeemer. Above the head of the Christ is the Latin inscription, "Missa Sunt Peccata Mundi" (The Sins of the World are Remitted). On either side of the cross Adam and Eve hold chalices to catch the falling drops of blood. "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

At the lower end of the cross is a gilt relief representing a pelican feeding her young with the blood of her own breast. This supposed habit of the pelican is an old symbol of the redemption and appears in many representations of the crucifixion. The most familiar example is in Fra Angelico's great crucifixion in the chapter-house of St. Mark's, Florence, and here the figure is inscribed with the sixth verse of the One Hundred and Second Psalm, "I am like the pelican in the wilderness."

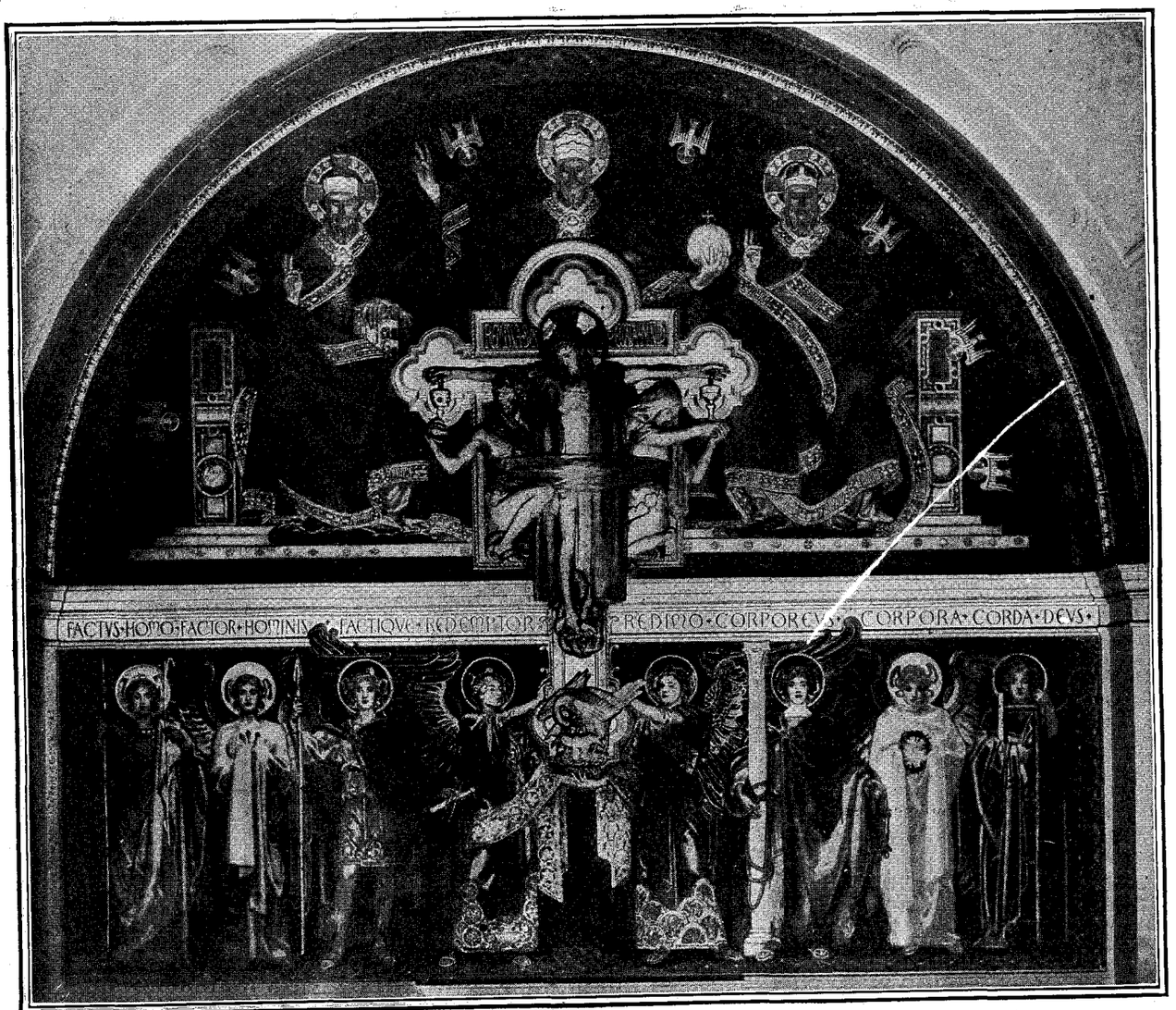
Behind the cross loom the three figures of the Trinity, represented as kings occupying side by side a wide throne of Byzantine mosaic. The folds of their garments overlap each other in a curious way, which seems to suggest the union of the three in one. Seven doves encircle the throne—the seven gifts of power, riches, wisdom, strength, honor, glory, and blessing, mentioned in the Apocalypse.

The angels of the frieze bear the various objects used in the Savior's Passion—namely, the ladder; the lance, hammer and pincers; the three nails; the sponge and reed; the pillar and cords of the flagellation; and the crown of thorns. The two angels in the center are occupied entirely with the cross, and their tunics are ornamented with deep arabesques in gold relief. On one the motif is a sheaf of wheat, on the other a cluster of grapes: the sacramental elements of bread and wine which symbolize the body and blood of the Redeemer.

THE LENTEN RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

THERE are indications that the Lenten season this year is being observed with unusual rigor and devotion. "At a time when the very foundations of the religion of Christianity are attacked," says the New York *Sun*, referring in particular to the controversy excited by Professor Delitzsch's latest utterances, "religious faith flames the more brightly." The same paper continues:

"The extraordinary devotion displayed at this Lenten season is of the nature of a demonstration by religious faith that all human science is powerless against it. The exhibition is the more impressive because it is made by men of distinguished intellectual ability and discipline, no less than by the unlearned and those whom science would put in a low scale of intellectual development. On Passion Sunday, or the fifth Sunday in Lent, two weeks before Easter, fifteen hundred men of social, political, and intellectual prominence in New York will enter a Lenten retreat at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier and continue their devotions daily until Palm Sunday, or the Sunday before Easter. Among them will be three justices of the



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SARGENT'S MURAL PAINTING OF "THE REDEMPTION."

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Supreme Court, Justices O'Brien, O'Gorman, and Giegerich, and the rest are all men of superior standing in this community. They will manifest their religious faith by attending mass at eight o'clock in the morning of every day of that week and a service at eight o'clock each evening, and at early morning mass on Palm Sunday they will receive the Holy Communion. It will be for them a week of special religious meditation, and their thought will be further led in a spiritual direction by sermons preached daily.

"Two hundred Catholic women of social prominence have already gone into retreat at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Meantime in every parish of the Episcopal Church daily services are attended by greatly increased crowds of men and women, and in the religious and charitable activities of each thousands of women especially are engaged with great assiduity, and probably never was the number so large, actually and relatively, as in the present Lenten season. The gaiety and luxurious indulgence of fashion have been replaced by religious abstinence and meditation; by systematic efforts to exemplify the graces of Christianity and bear witness to the vitality and power of the Christian faith. Lent has brought a change over the whole face of social life in New York; even those who recognize no obligation to pay heed to the fast are compelled to share in the abstinence from the social pleasures they pursue usually. . . . .

"It might be said that already in this Lenten season a revival is in progress; but no signs at present appear that it will be . . . a revival of the sort of the Great Awakening of 1857, or of the periods of religious exaltation in which the evangelist Moody has been conspicuous since that extraordinary excitement. Such emotional revivals, as past experience has proved, do not come in times of prosperity like the present, but at periods when men, crushed by earthly misfortune and misadventure, are impelled at last to bow down and appeal for succor to a higher Power than humanity. It is not improbable that the very spread of a skepticism which is the most fatal to religious belief in the whole history of religion will be the cause of producing a passionate religious reaction; but if it comes, the indications seem to be that in character it will be marked by the disciplined restraint of the Lenten season rather than by the excitement of past religious revivals."

Harper's Weekly says:

"Our generation is not irreligious, but the prevailing tendency is to be more concerned about the conduct of life than about salvation. Perhaps we are rashly and ill-advisedly calm about salvation, but our interest in it tends to be indirect. We incline to the feeling that our immediate concern is to make the most and the best of our lives, and that if we do that, whatever follows will take care of itself. Our use of Lent is determined by this general sentiment. We don't so much try to square accounts and make direct and special progress toward heaven, as to fit ourselves for the recurring duties of earth. And, of course, Lent gets observance chiefly from women. Our leisure class is nine-tenths women, and even the busiest women are better able to adapt their daily tasks to the Lenten duties they undertake than most men are. Business does not stop for Lent, though when old Trinity calls Wall Street to prayers many a man lays down his muck-rake, and heeds the invitation to his soul. The usual concerns of life go on, the children go forth to school, the breadwinner goes to his desk or his bench, the bread-maker to her dough. The fixed employments and engagements do not budge, but the mistress of the house and the grown-up daughters can adapt their occupations somewhat to the season. When a Lenten service comes in the morning, they can get to it if they choose, and when Professor Darley lectures on the 'Outlook of Civilization,' their morning engagements can be arranged to include him also. Reading-clubs are particularly active in Lent. So are all other women's clubs, and what with the increased diffusion of ideas, and the moderate slackening of the social pace that gives more time for sleep and reflection, such social intercourse as is left is not unlikely to be exceptionally remunerative.

"If all this does not seem like very strict Lent-keeping, it must be remembered that this is in the main a Protestant country, and that not more than one-fifth of our population belongs to either of the two churches that recognize Lent as a season which brings religious obligations. With the other four-fifths Lenten observances are a matter of taste, to be taken for what they are worth, and borrowed or declined, as convenience dictates."

JOSEPH PARKER'S SUCCESSOR.

NO surprise is occasioned by the call which the congregation of the London City Temple has extended to the Rev. Richard John Campbell, of Brighton. Since Dr. Parker's death three months ago, Mr. Campbell has been performing many of the pastoral duties of the church. "For the moment," as the London *Methodist Recorder* remarks, "he is even more popular than Dr. Parker himself, if mere numbers are a just criterion." From the same paper we quote the following account of Mr. Campbell's career:

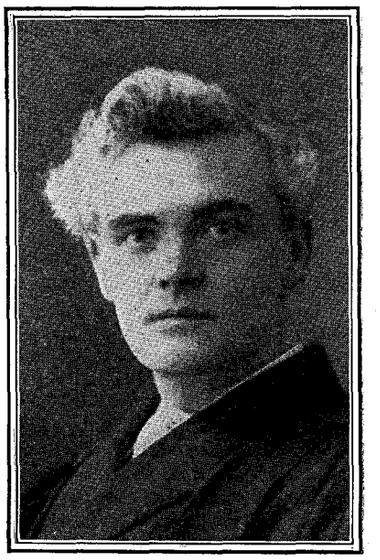

Photo by Pennell & Holden, Brighton, Eng.
REV. RICHARD JOHN CAMPBELL,
The new Pastor of the London City Temple.

"Mr. Campbell is the son of a minister of the United Methodist Free Churches, and therefore not strange to Methodism. His career as a student and preacher has been remarkable. Like John Wesley, he is a graduate of Oxford, and a graduate in honors. At least two of the greatest scholars and ecclesiastics in the Established Church had the opportunity of training a not unwilling friend and pupil for the service of that church. If Mr. Campbell to-day is not one of the shining lights of Anglicanism, and on his way toward dignities as distinguished as those to which his old friends, Dean Paget and Dr. Gore, have attained, the reason is to be sought in the influence of a godly non-conformist ancestry, and in that 'conscience toward God' which is the pillar and ground of all that is worth living and dying for in English non-conformity. If we read Mr. Campbell's mind aright, his loyalty to Congregationalism is not measured by hostility to those other churches of Jesus Christ with which in earlier life he was brought into contact. Like Wesley, he will move in the high places of London religious life—'the friend of all, the enemy of none.' It is well that the pastor of the City Temple should be linked by ancestral associations, by tender memories, and by personal friendship with the older form of English non-conformity, with the newest form of Methodism, and with all that is most reverent, scholarly, and progressive in the English Church."

The Methodist Recorder says further:

"There is no more influential Congregational church in the world than the church by Holborn Viaduct. It seems to belong to us all. The ministry of all denominations, not excluding the Church of England, has been in the habit for years past of resorting to its noon-day services for instruction and inspiration. Its influence has made for Christian unity, and for all that is progressive in imperial and municipal righteousness, as well as for all that is Evangelical in doctrine and practical in sympathy."

The British Weekly comments:

"We have no doubt Mr. Campbell will soon build up a very strong church at the City Temple, and that he will in every way make it a home and center for young men. Dr. Parker did not make it his main business to build up a church. His ministry was in every respect unique, and he set great value on the privilege of constantly preaching to changing audiences from all parts of the world. It was the work for which his gifts best fitted him, and it was nobly and faithfully discharged. But in London at the present hour we need nothing so much as strong central non-conformist churches, with preachers in their pulpit both born and called, and with bands of enthusiastic workers, such as the City Temple will, by the blessing of God, more and more become under Mr. Campbell's ministry."

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ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE "NEW THEOLOGY."

THE New York *Outlook* has come to be recognized as one of the leading American exponents of what is vaguely termed the "New Theology," that is to say, the reconstructed theology frankly based upon an acceptance of the conclusions of the higher critics. The school of thought which it represents is closely allied with that of Unitarianism; and in a recent issue (March 21) it prints a significant article entitled "The Coming Religious Problem," in which the Rev. Theodore D. Bacon, a Congregationalist clergyman of Flint, Mich., writes in obvious sympathy with the Unitarian position, but points out that the program of the "new theology" can never win wide assent unless it retains many of the characteristics of the older religious thought. Why is it, he asks, that Unitarianism, "a form of religious belief which ought, apparently, to appeal to every one by its simplicity, its reasonableness, and its liberty," has been a popular failure? His answer is that it lacks the elements essential to a popular religion. We quote further:

"There is a very evident significance in the trend we have seen among Unitarians toward Episcopalianism and even Roman Catholicism. Two elements of attraction are discernible—liturgy and authority. Members of non-liturgical churches may be inclined to scoff at liturgy as a matter of little importance, but a glance at history and at modern conditions will show its power. The continual stream of increase from all sides into the Episcopal Church of those who care nothing for its history or its government is alone enough to show this power.

"Religion is not merely a matter of the intellect, but of the whole soul. Most people do not go to church to think, but to feel, and whatever stirs their religious emotions, and at the same time gives expression to them, gives them deep satisfaction. This may not be highly intellectual, but it is not irrational, as we would sometimes like to imagine. Evidently, then, one problem of no little importance for non-liturgical churches is to recognize more fully the sensuous element in religion and to provide for its legitimate satisfaction. Many attempts have been made in this direction, but it must be acknowledged that, so far as liturgy is concerned, a great deal is so lacking in beauty or logical arrangement that it might almost as well not have been done at all."

The desire for some form of religious authority, continues Mr. Bacon, is "almost universal," and he thinks that "it is entirely legitimate within certain bounds":

"We recognize the need of it in children, and we are coming to recognize that men do not cease to be children because they have lived twenty-one years. Even we ourselves must, most of us, acknowledge that we do not always feel competent to settle every one of the great problems of life, and long in our weaker moments for some one to lean on. In the Episcopal Church, and of course still more in the Roman Catholic Church, the suggestion of authority is everywhere present. It is not generally obtrusive, but is everywhere implied. A mind with its spiritual longings unsatisfied, perplexed with the great problems of life and death, wearied with ineffectual efforts at a satisfactory explanation, is glad to commit their solution to a church that will assume the responsibility, without inquiring too closely into its title-deeds.

"Is it possible to maintain an authority such as so many minds crave and yet be loyal to the spirit of truth? There is no necessary incompatibility. Turn to the physical sciences. There we have at the same time perfect freedom of inquiry and an authority that is tremendous, tho not absolute. Not only by the unlearned, but by the learned, in other branches of science are the conclusions accepted on the authority of the specialist in his own department. It is generally understood that these conclusions are liable to modification, but they are so continually verified by actual experience that they are felt to be working hypotheses sufficiently accurate for practical purposes."

Mr. Bacon proceeds to name a third factor which, as he thinks, has had "still greater influence" in depreciating the popular appeal of Unitarianism—its rejection of the idea of "conversion." He writes on this point:

"Recent investigations have proved that regeneration is a normal event in human development. During his youth every one enters into a new life of some sort, and the question is whether this new life shall include the highest part of his nature. Nor is it to be expected, or even desired, that this great change shall be accomplished without excitement. As well might we expect that the process of falling in love should proceed without excitement. A religious life without excitement is likely to be shallow and unfruitful. A soul that has not been stirred to its depths is not likely to be of great use in the world. Of course the nature of the excitement will vary very greatly in different individuals. Great revulsions of feeling will come rather with those whose previous life has been in distinct antagonism to the new than in those in whom it has been a preparation for the new. But even in the latter there must be this deep stirring of the soul, however quiet its outward manifestation, if there is to be spiritual strength and maturity. The danger of morbid excitement is real and obvious. The danger of spiritual deadness is no less real tho it may be less obvious, and at the present it is much more imminent."

The writer concludes:

"To sum up, then, in a word the results which we have reached, the problem which we have to meet is, 'How to maintain the spiritual life of the church in view of the changed views concerning the Bible and the consequent undermining of our religious faith?' The answer to the problem I find to lie in a 'new theology' founded on God's revelation of Himself in human nature, of which the revelation in the Bible forms a most important part. For practical purposes the points on which we need to lay greatest emphasis at the present time are liturgy, authority, and, most of all, the reality and necessity of the new birth."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. CLARENCE A. BARBOUR, of Rochester, N. Y., has been called to succeed Dr. Lorimer in the pastorate of Tremont Temple, Boston.

IRA D. SANKEY, the famous hymn-writer, recently lost the sight of his left eye and has now become entirely blind. Mr. Sankey is sixty-four years old, and has been engaged in evangelistic work since 1874.

AN injunction has been secured by the trustees and other members of the Congregation of United Brothers of Mount Gilead, Ohio, restraining Isaac Tenant from worshiping aloud. Tenant had long occupied a front pew of the church, and his loud and resounding "Amen" during prayer and sermon was more than the rest of the congregation could stand. The trustees talked with Tenant and asked him to pray to himself, but in any event to omit the "Amen." He replied that he would not. Hence the resort to law.

THE REV. JOSEPH PORTER, Republican chaplain of the Utah state legislature, aroused great astonishment the other day by solemnly offering prayer on behalf of the Democratic minority. "We pray thy special blessing," he said, "upon the minority members of the House. We are under no obligations to them, but realize that they have been neglected and are in sore need of help. Should they ever come to repentance and experience a change of heart, may their paths be strewn with roses and their lines cast in pleasant places." Resolution were offered censuring the minister, but were voted down by a strict party vote.

PLANS are on foot to establish a million-dollar Presbyterian University in Atlanta, Ga. Altho the movement is of comparatively recent date, the Presbyterians of Atlanta have already raised $90,000; and it is confidently expected that this sum will be increased to $150,000 during the next few weeks. The Presbyterians of seven Southern States—Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida—propose to subscribe an additional $250,000, and when a total of $500,000 is collected the actual work on the university buildings will be started. The Atlanta *Constitution*, which is whole-heartedly backing the movement, declares: "*The Constitution* has been confident all along that this million-dollar university would be secured for Atlanta, just as this city secures everything else that she starts out to get."

MR. THOMAS GODFREY, a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST living in Lancaster, Pa., writes calling attention to what he deems the inaccuracy of a recent statement in our pages to the effect that Emperor William is "*summus episcopus* of the Lutheran Church, the state Church of Prussia." "In 1817," says Mr. Godfrey, "the Lutheran Church and the Reformed (or Calvinist) Church of Prussia were by action of the Government united into a single body, to be known as the Evangelical Church. According to the terms of the union there was to be no confessional change—individuals were expected to remain Lutheran or Reformed, as they had been before—but in its official relations the church of Prussia was to be regarded as a single organization. . . . As the old confessional distinctions have largely disappeared since the introduction of the *Kirchverein*, I should prefer to call the church of Prussia Evangelical (or United), and to regard the Emperor as *summus episcopus* of the church as thus reorganized."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

REVIVAL OF THE "BOXERS" IN CHINA.

A SERIOUS movement of some revolutionary sort is making progress among the Chinese masses. There seems to be a general agreement on this point among competent observers. The imbecility of the Peking Government, the venality of officials, and the burdens laid upon the masses by the indemnity to the Powers have led to the formation of a native revolutionary organization. Its object is said to be not only the overthrow of the reigning dynasty, but the establishment of an independent government in the southern provinces. Hongkong has been made a base of operations by the leaders of this movement, who are so little known and so cautious in their operations that the authorities—native and foreign—are at a loss how to proceed. *The Overland China Mail* (Hongkong), a British paper, says: "If report be true, and that there is ground for believing the rumor was shown by the recent arrests in Hongkong and the seizure of arms, ammunition, etc., in Canton, the organization is very well equipped, and those who profess a knowledge of the Reform party's movements predict success this time. It is a moot point how far the foreign Powers will sympathize with the movement. The governments of the European Powers can not make any display of sympathy with a revolutionary movement against the settled administrative organization of a friendly Power, no matter how corrupt that administration may be. But there is not lacking amongst foreign residents in China and in Hongkong a very strong feeling of sympathy with the reasonable aspirations of a sadly misgoverned people. The root of the trouble lies in the misgovernment of the country."

It is important to remember that the present movement is wholly one of the masses, who make up not only the rank and file but also furnish the leadership. This would denote a growth of intelligence among the people, a point on which our Hongkong contemporary observes:

"It is perhaps too much to say that in the past eight years the Chinese, as a race, have attained 'an enlightened conception of a higher ideal of government,' but the people are ahead of the officials in their readiness to accept reformed methods. The Reform party in South China is steadily obtaining adherents, and the country is well-nigh ripe for revolution. 'There are those who hesitate to lend any encouragement to revolution in China, and we would be the last to welcome the slipping of the dogs of war and rapine; but, on the principle that 'you can't have omelets without breaking eggs,' it is almost hopeless to expect a radical change in the Government of China without a revolutionary manifestation of the power of the people."

The tone of the native press throughout China has attracted attention. It has become a potent influence for the dissemination of discontent with existing conditions. The Shanghai *Mercury* and *The Celestial Empire*, leading British organs in China, publish translations of recent editorials in native papers which give an impression of widespread popular discontent. Our British contemporaries quote the following from the *Tung Wan Hu Pao* (Shanghai):

"All those who are anxious to see China prosperous unanimously and rightly say that she should reform her existing systems. But the subject of reform can not be lightly talked of. The power of introducing reforms, it is true, lies with those who are in high positions. But it is the common people that the carrying of reforms into effect chiefly depends upon. Before the reformation of the existing systems of China is commenced, the minds of the Chinese people must be so enlightened as to enable them to see the wisdom and advantages of the step. It is no exaggeration to say that the enlightenment of the minds of the people is a pivot upon which the execution of all reforms which China desires to adopt depends. As soon as the minds of the people have been sufficiently enlightened, they will carry out reforms as readily as the shadow follows the object and as quickly as the echo answers the voice. So long as the people remain ignorant, it will not be of any use for China to see the introduction of any reform measures attended with success. However earnest may be her appeal to the people to cooperate with her in doing the work, they will not respond to it."

The Empress-Dowager is said in the same native paper to be the recipient of bribes from Russia in the shape of jewels, principally. Another native paper, the *Sin Wan Pao* (Shanghai), says: "China is a large, leaky, and dilapidated house":

"It is extremely regrettable that we, who are living in this house, can not do anything to improve its condition, except to cry out loudly both morning and evening in the hope that the powers that be may become alive to the critical situation and take immediate measures to put matters right before it is too late. Since the Chino-Japanese war of 1894–95, this big house has been attacked by many heavy showers of rain and many severe storms. So it has been in constant danger of collapsing. But the powers that be, tho they seem to have at last realized the danger, have not earnestly set themselves to work to ward it off. What they are doing is simply to patch up one hole in the roof or walls of the house to-day and another hole to-morrow, in order to postpone the occurrence of the collapse as long as possible. They have never thought of gradually pulling down the house, part by part, and reconstructing it with new materials. The more intelligent and progressive among the inmates of the house, however, have gradually become convinced that those whose duty it is to look after the house can not be expected to move a finger to improve its condition, and that it is inevitable that the day will come when the collapse of the building will bring common destruction to every one under its roof. They have, therefore, attempted to take upon themselves the work of putting the house in order."

FUTURE RELATIONS OF GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

CASSANDRA, that prophetess of evil in the ancient world, was never gloomier than the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) allows one of its contributors to become on the subject of "future conflicts between Germany and the United States." This twentieth century, we gather, will be a history of such conflicts, and peace will be driven for refuge to some kindlier planet. The able and accomplished writer who falls into this pessimism is M. L. Delfron de Vissec, who has studied men and things in many lands. He has traveled widely in both this country and Germany, and is an attentive observer of the affairs of each. He reaches the conclusion that "whatever be the destiny of the South American republics, all appearances indicate that during the twentieth century they will be the scene of grave conflicts and that they will undergo profound transformations":

"The Americans are aware of this, and they calmly await events. If peace ideas have had their day in the world, it is not from them that they have met with hostility. Whoever now would consult the various peoples of the world regarding their inward disposition would find none more peacefully disposed than the Americans. They are too industrious not to appreciate the value of peace. Their whole energy is absorbed in the production of wealth, in the betterment of social, intellectual, and moral life, and they regard war as a useless waste of time and money. But it would be a great mistake to infer that this sentiment is inspired in them by fear. The American people are too combative, they have too much moral health. This eager spirit of contest would endow them upon occasion with martial qualities capable of withstanding every test. It is wonderful to note how a people so little military are gifted with a patriotism so intense. What a contrast between the towns of Germany, where at every step we come across troops on the march, where the very populace seems divided into regiments, and those immense cities beyond the sea, in which the sight of a military uniform, the sound of a trumpet, are practically unknown! Individuals [in the United States] are all the more citizens inasmuch as they are not soldiers. It is from the profound civism with which they are imbued, from their devotion to the city and the state, that they derive their patriotism. At the first alarm of war they

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would rouse themselves as one man. Volunteers would appear by thousands, and on the spur of the moment, at the end of a few weeks they would perhaps be capable of withstanding the onslaught of the best-trained troops of Europe. Before the Spanish-American war no one thought all these American shopkeepers, as Loti called them, would so easily overcome Spain's chivalrous sailors. But they knew how to defeat them without having the least notion of that discipline to which our armies are broken and which we judge indispensable.

"In spite of this ardent patriotism, capable of making the Americans, if necessary, intrepid soldiers, did future peace, to which the world aspires, depend upon them, it would have solid guarantees. The Monroe Doctrine binds them to an exclusively defensive policy. It is easy for them, therefore, to make peaceful professions. A menace of war will never proceed from them. But it is not the same with Germany. At the present time she is the only Power which seems to have warlike projects. It will be remembered what resistance she offered before joining The Hague conference, what an attitude she assumed toward the United States during the Spanish-American war. While her ambassador made assurances of friendship to the Government, Admiral Diedrichs did everything he could to interfere with the

STRENUOUS.
President Roosevelt and old Europe.
—*Le Rire* (Paris).

movements of the American fleet before Manila. The German ships crossed the forbidden lines, and Admiral Dewey more than once addressed sharp remarks to them when they went too far. Emperor William eagerly desired coaling-stations in the Philippines, and it was with chagrin that he saw the star-spangled banner raised over those islands."

Since that time, continues this trenchant writer, the American navy has been animated by hostility to Germany. He even quotes an American admiral as having said that war between Germany and the United States will come soon, and that Germany is augmenting her naval forces secretly. To continue:

"All this is not the personal grievance of a few admirals. It is a sentiment that has spread throughout the nation. To this antipathy must be added a strong dislike to the imperial constitution of Germany. When Prince Henry went to Washington, he offered the Government a statue of Frederick the Great. The Government did not venture to refuse this gift, which was a disguised threat addressed to the Monroe Doctrine, but it decided to relegate it, when it arrived, to a corner of the city.

"When symptoms so palpable foretell a conflict between these two Powers, there is need for much reserve on the subject of the progress of ideas of peace throughout the world. In both continents this progress has greatly increased. Certainly, the acceptance of President Roosevelt's proposition has given The Hague tribunal a prestige it will never lose, and the prospect of war for the future is diminished. Moreover, public opinion and the press, both in favor of peace, have become such potent influences with governments that before declaring war a statesman will deem it his duty to consult them, and he will fear to act contrary to them. During the Venezuela affair we saw how they operated in England upon Mr. Balfour's policy, leading him to break with Germany's bellicose ideas."

Our authority thus completes his study:

"What has the future in store? No one knows. Everything depends on Germany. The American people are very patient, very good-natured. They can control themselves and they are not inflamed by a first provocation. But once aroused, they know no bounds and would become the most formidable of enemies."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SIGNIFICANCE OF GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW NAVAL BASE.

DRAMATIC in more respects than one was the announcement of Premier Balfour that Great Britain will establish at once a new naval base on the east coast of Scotland. This is taken as Albion's answer to Emperor William's plan to control the North Sea. "By the year 1920," says the London *Standard* pointedly, "there will be a fleet [that of Germany], with its headquarters right opposite us in the North Sea, which will be as strong as the French navy now is." Rightly or wrongly, British publicists assume that the naval history of the next decade will center mainly about the Anglo-German rivalry for control of the North Sea. The point chosen for the new naval base is admirably calculated for this rivalry from a British point of view. It is on the Frith of Forth, not far from Edinburgh. *The Daily News* (London) says:

"Strategically the position is a good one. The east coast of Great Britain will then undeniably be well equipped, and the possibility of aggression from the North Sea should afford no undue apprehension. It is about 460 miles from the nearest German base of importance, Wilhelmshaven. Here there are torpedo craft, but a full day's journey separates them from the Forth, and the possibilities of danger from there is proportionately less than at Portsmouth or Devonport in the event of hostilities by France. Industrially the situation is distinctly central. The best of the Scottish coal-fields are in the vicinity, and the harbor is near enough to the Tyne to render the supply of materials a matter of comparative ease. It is within half an hour of Edinburgh, and within easy access by train of Dundee, Glasgow, Carlisle, and Newcastle. Climatically, of course, the position is an excellent one. It offers a natural harbor, and is stated to be one of the most capacious and safest of roadsteads around the United Kingdom."

There has been some curiosity in England regarding the reception of the news in Germany, but the only striking comment has proceeded from the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which says Germany would have enough to do were she to feel alarm every time a foreign nation added to its naval strength. "We regard with equal calmness the growth in the naval strength of the United States." The same paper adds:

"The British Government's determination to found a new naval station in the Frith of Forth is not one to concern us greatly, in spite of the circumstance that reputable statesmen like Mr. Beckett, the Conservative, and Sir Charles Dilke, the Radical, in addition to the anti-German British press, have urged this new departure to forestall Germany's so-called evil intentions. Such timidity, which is always the sign of weakness, we may leave to others."

To this the London *Standard* is prompted to retort in spirited fashion, thus:

"The *Vossische* makes a commendable effort to maintain a

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tone of serene, but slightly scornful, indifference. It calls attention to the firmness of its nerves, as illustrated by its placid contemplation of French jubilation over the submarine boat, and of the growth of the American navy. The same dignified sense of strength leads it to observe that the establishment of a new station for the British navy in the North Sea does not trouble it much. . . . The *Vossische*, still preserving its air of condescension, is good enough to admit that since the English consider their position as a world-power threatened, it is better that they should exert themselves till they feel safe again—when their calm will be restored. This is very fair warfare on the part of the Berlin paper. The good sense of its recognition of the fact that we have a right to protect our coast as we please may be noted with approval. Yet we are conscious of a slight heat at the back of the statesmanlike self-possession of the *Vossische*. If no such influence were at work, why does it recommend us to give up the embittering jealousy with which we regard the completion of the German fleet, which is 'necessary' for the promotion of the political and economic interests of the people? We can not seriously be expected to ignore the existence of that growing force, and we should have been deaf indeed if we had not heard the very loud assurances given us of the use to which it was to be put."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DIPLOMACY OF JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

FOUR years have passed away since Joseph H. Choate assumed in London the post of United States ambassador at the Court of St. James. It occurred to the Pilgrims Club in London to celebrate the occasion with a banquet, an ordinary enough event from one point of view, yet a matter of far-reaching importance, according to recent German comment. At this banquet Lord Roberts made an address somewhat in line with an observation in the London *Spectator* to the effect that the United States ambassador can not be regarded as the representative of a foreign nation. Mr. Choate's reply was not without a literary flavor suggestive of the style of James Russell Lowell when, as minister in London, he spoke the happiest occasional addresses of his life. Mr. Choate, for instance, alluded to Bunyan's immortal work thus:

"These pilgrims—I must say a word about them. I congratulate them upon their marked and sudden success. They have found no Slough of Despond in which to founder, they have found no heavy burden to bend their backs, they have found no Hill of Difficulty to climb, no lions in the way, except the tame lions such as sit around this table. (Laughter.) They have reached the House Beautiful and the Delectable Mountains without having to stand one moment in the Valley of Humiliation. If I recollect my Bunyan aright, it was Goodwill that opened the wicket-gates to Christian; and it is the same good-will, it is international good-will between these two great countries, that has opened the wicket-gates to these pilgrims and palmers to go on the road to victory."

But the greatest significance of all was attached to what Mr. Choate said of Anglo-American relations:

"I disclaim for the most part the credit that he has given me for so large a share in keeping alive the flame of friendship between the two countries. I have done what little I could to promote better and more frequent intercourse, better knowledge on the part of each country of the other, and so to promote that harmony of feeling which necessarily ensues; but it is not to me that the improvement in the relations between our two nations in these recent years is due. It is due in the first place, as I believe, to the popular will on both sides of the Atlantic, that will not permit these countries to be dissevered in their friendship. [Loud cheers.] And on this side of the water, so far as my observation and experience go, so far as governmental action is concerned, it is due to Lord Salisbury and to Lord Lansdowne, who by their uniform candor, fairness, friendliness in the treatment of every question that arose, in their consideration for the feelings of the other nation with which they were dealing, have done all that was possible in their power to promote not only peace, but cordial, warm, hearty relations of friendship between the two governments."

Mr. Choate's reference to Lord Lansdowne attracts the more attention because this very Lord Lansdowne, as Foreign Secretary, is held responsible for the recent Anglo-American strain over Venezuela. The London *Times* permits its American correspondent to administer the following reproof to the noble lord:

"The Foreign Secretary seems still to appreciate imperfectly the danger of the situation he created by going shares with Germany in the business of exacting satisfaction from the defaulting republic. He says most truly that throughout the negotiations not one word was said or written by the American Government which was not thoughtful, friendly, and considerate toward England. At what price, at what risk, by what efforts, by what

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
Who evoked loud cheers at a banquet to Lord Roberts by saying that "the popular will [of Great Britain and the United States] will not permit these countries to be dissevered in their friendship."

use of the President's personal authority, by what political agencies, by what sedulous and skilful appeals to American public opinion this Government was able to maintain throughout that friendly attitude to England, Lord Lansdowne seems totally unaware."

This is followed up by an editorial in *The Times* stating that Lord Lansdowne made "a grave mistake in thus misapprehending public opinion." The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, however, undertakes to explain the diplomacy of Mr. Choate upon the theory that Great Britain was brought to submission both as regards the Monroe Doctrine and as regards Venezuela. It observes:

"This is the first time the American ambassador has overcome the English nation and its rulers with such assurances of friendship, much as he has been courted by the English for months and years past. Hitherto Mr. Choate has always been cool and reserved toward English adulation. However, it is evident why the representative of the United States has thrown aside his customary reserve. It was, of course, the unconditional recognition accorded by the English Government to the Monroe Doctrine and the submissive attitude of Great Britain toward America in the Venezuela matter. The formation of the Alaska boundary commission, which, according to Canadian press opinion, surrenders Canadian interests to the United States, must likewise have inspired Mr. Choate's good feeling. But Mr. Choate's praise should give the English concern rather than fill them with satisfaction. When the American ambassador bestows his approval upon the English Government, he simply recognizes the fact that that Government has failed to assert its country's interests with sufficient energy in opposition to the United States."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE CASE OF BISHOP KORUM.

MGR. KORUM, Roman Catholic bishop of Treves (Trier), recently ordered his priests to refuse absolution to all parents who sent their daughters to the local high-school. This act, which the prelate has since been forced partially to repudiate, has caused a tremendous sensation throughout Germany, and has given Count von Bülow great embarrassment, and threatens to constitute an issue in the coming national election. The school against which Bishop Korum issued his edict has a teaching-staff of which the great majority are Roman Catholics, while of the 500 girls attending it, 300 are the children of Roman Catholic parents. "It is organized on the basis of equality of the Roman Catholic and Protestant religions in the eyes of the state," and "everything is done to keep the ordinary instruction clear of anything which could offend the most susceptible Roman Catholic or Protestant." The *Strasburger Post* says the bishop's action was prompted by a desire to aid a local Ursuline convent that had suffered from the rivalry of the school. The *Kreuz Zeitung* represents the bishop as alarmed by the teaching of that passage in Homer which recounts the first meeting of Ulysses with the maiden Nausicaa. The attire of Ulysses on this occasion, it will be remembered, was scanty. The bishop also disliked classroom use of undraped statues after classic Greek models. But the bishop speaks for himself in the following address to his people:

"The most sacred duty of parents is the proper education of their children. Religion, however, must constitute the foundation of education. In accordance with repeated decisions of the church, Catholic parents are not permitted to send their children to non-Catholic or undenominational schools, especially when Catholic schools are provided in the locality. This regulation applies to Treves and to its undenominational girls' high-school, and it can not be altered. For this reason, pastors in Treves, in addition to the decision of the right reverend bishop, will announce that if Catholic parents, without the gravest reasons, recognized by the church, and which can rarely apply to those of school age, send their offspring to such schools, they commit a grievous sin and can not obtain absolution through the sacrament of penance."

This announcement acted like the discharge of a thunderbolt into Germany's tense political situation. The matter was at once taken up in the Prussian Landtag, where the National Liberal deputy, Dr. Hackenburg, said the bishop's act was "a declaration of war." He said further that "Roman Catholic teachers are being forbidden to accept appointments at state schools organized on the system of religious equality." Count von Bülow said he was very sorry for what the bishop had done, and that the Vatican had been requested to modify his edict or at least to bring pressure to bear upon him that would lead to its practical suspension. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) is very much chagrined at the idea of going to the Vatican on the subject. It says the affair is a domestic matter, to be settled at home. Other anti-Clerical papers comment in the same strain, and refer to the treatment a French bishop would receive if he followed the example of Mgr. Korum. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that the episode reveals the lengths to which the Roman Catholic Center party is prepared to go in view of its strength in the Reichstag. This Liberal organ is annoyed at Count von Bülow's treatment of the matter, saying:

"Count von Bülow emphasized the necessity of maintaining concord more than the necessity of keeping Bishop Korum within proper limits and of maintaining the sovereign rights of the state. Love of peace honors every statesman, as does also an emphasis of the blessing of concord. But it remains to be seen how pleas for peace affect a quarrelsome man at the time he hurls his glove in his opponent's face. Count von Bülow declared that religious struggles have always worked injury to both sides. If Luther had been of this opinion he would have given up the Reformation."

The lesson to be learned from this whole affair, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, is that nothing is ever gained by yielding to the Clericals, because every concession is made the basis of new demands. "Rome will speak. She will convert her bishop to mildness. Upon these considerations rest all the Government's hopes. For the sharp words a friendly look is returned. A few warnings and general observations are uttered, and it is hoped to tone the matter down in this style. That is not the way to make an impression and attain practical results. Even were a temporary settlement thus achieved, weakness of attitude in the Government can lead only to renewal of strife." Far more vigorous is the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which calls upon the Government to punish "this contempt for its authority." Most of the newspapers agree that the affair will figure in the elections, and outside of Germany it is asked if a new Kulturkampf is impending. The Paris *Temps* remarks:

"Count von Bülow was evidently embarrassed by his difficult position. He could not overlook Mgr. Korum's conduct without disavowing not only the Kulturkampf policy and the memory of Bismarck, but likewise the traditional rule of the Hohenzollerns' Prussia. On the other hand, he knows better than anybody how much he is at the mercy of the Clerical Center, and that by offending this exacting party he runs the risk of losing the most stable element in his majority. Hence he sought to sweeten his protest with compliments and amiabilities. This eagerness to manage the Center led to a step that aroused criticisms from the Radical Dr. Barth and that will occasion anxiety in the public mind. Upon the curious pretext that Mgr. Korum, after issuing his edict, had gone to Rome to take part in the pontifical jubilee of Leo XIII., the Prussian Premier instructed the Prussian minister to the Vatican to call the Curia's attention to the conduct of this bishop and to request its intervention. For a country of the Reformation, with no concordat, wherein royalty has aimed at maintaining not only its rights as external sovereign bishop over the evangelical church, but the plenitude of its rights of sovereignty and police over the Catholic Church, this amounts to giving the Pope a foothold in the monarchy's home affairs."

However, Count von Bülow's measures were effective, and Bishop Korum, prompted by the Vatican, has formally retracted his edict.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BLOOD.—When William II. of Germany was younger, says *The National Review* (London), his nose once happened to bleed, to the great alarm of his suite. "Don't trouble, gentlemen," he cried, "it's only the last drop of English blood leaving my veins!"

SPAIN IN MOROCCO.—Spain is the only European Power with any rightful claims in Morocco, declares Genaro Alas in *Nuestro Tiempo* (Madrid). The Spaniards do not propose to submit tamely to any disregard of those rights, a fact of which the Powers should take heed or there will be "international trouble."

IMPERIALISM AND CHILE.—The Chilean people have often been criticized for their imperialist ambitious. These ambitions, said the *Mercurio* (Valparaiso) recently, are not really ambitions but necessities, an utterance severely scored by the *Comercio* (Lima), which says there is no reason why the Chileans should become conquerors.

THE "MADNESS" OF THE TRUSTS.—In a series of articles, the *Revue* (Paris) seeks to show that the trust magnates of the United States are afflicted by that species of madness sent by the gods upon those whom they would destroy. "The trusts," it says, "like those prodigious genii of whom the poets speak, never stop gathering new youth and new vigor. Their growth is miraculous and the mode of their creation charms the American mind."

SEDDON IN NEW ZEALAND.—Premier Seddon's triumph in the recent elections in New Zealand prompts *The Review of Reviews for Australasia* (Melbourne) to say: "Mr. Seddon emerges triumphant from the dust and turmoil of the general election. If the battalions which follow him are not quite as big as those which marched beneath his banner in 1899, they are yet big enough to give him a new term of what is practically a political dictatorship. . . . Mr. Seddon's victory wrecks all political records. The present ministry has practically been in power for eleven years, and Mr. Seddon has been its leader for nearly ten years. Colonial cabinets, it must be remembered, die young and easily. The average length of a New Zealand cabinet is less than two years. Mr. Gladstone's longest term of office was only six years. We must go back, indeed, to the time of Pitt to find an unbroken stretch of power such as that which Mr. Seddon has enjoyed, and which the recent elections have renewed."

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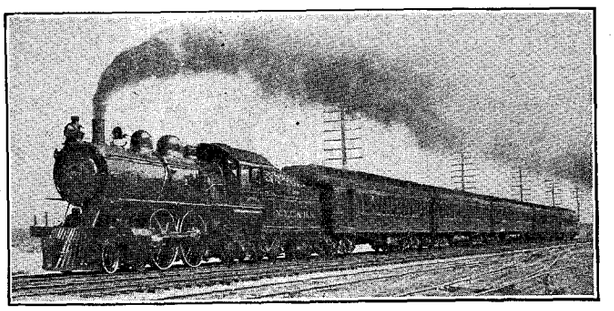

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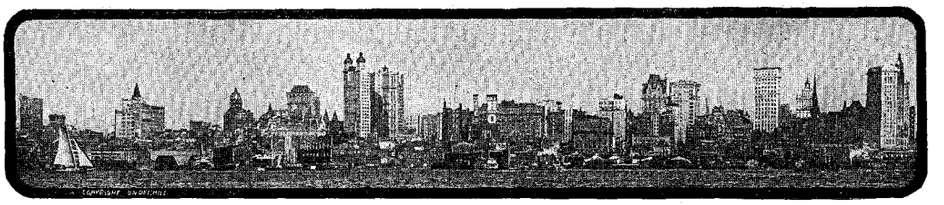

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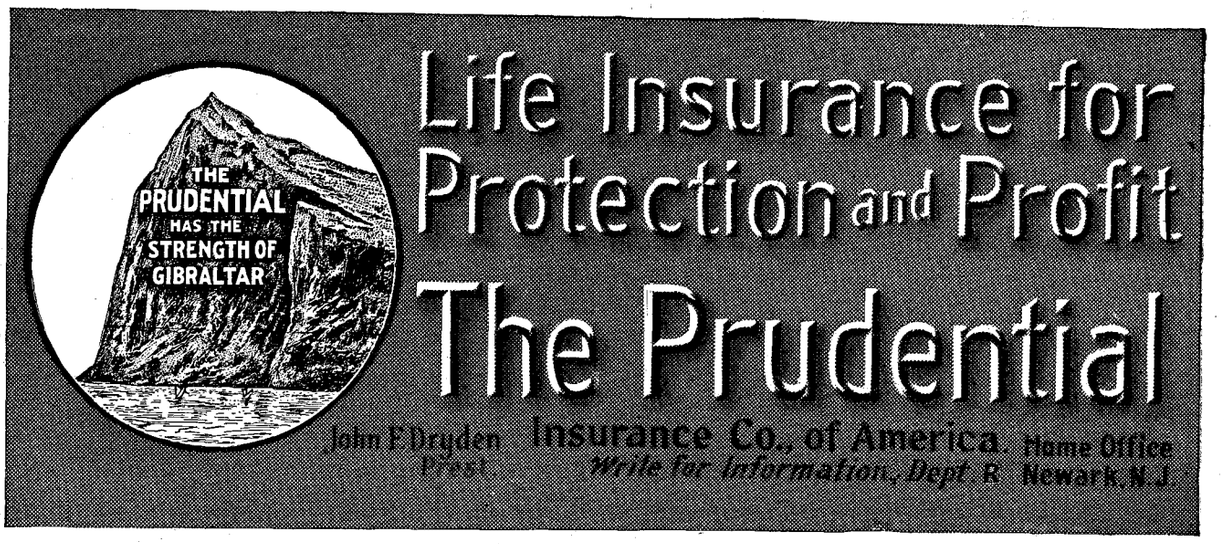
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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"Memoirs of Art and Archeology ; The Architectural Refinements of St. Mark's at Venice."—William H. Goodyear. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Why Soldiers Desert from the United States Army."—Ellwood Bergey. (William F. Fell & Co., Philadelphia.)

"Horace Greeley."—William A. Linn. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"Robin Brilliant." — Mrs. Henry Dudeney. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The First Page of the Bible."—F. Bettex. (German Literary Board, Burlington, Iowa, $0 20.)

"William Ellery Channing."—John W. Chadwick (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.75 net.)

"Phillips Brooks."—A study by William Lawrence. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $0.50 net.)

"Under the Rose."—Frederic S. Isham. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse."—Dora G. McChesney. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Homespun Odds and Ends."—John A. Collins. (The Smith-Brooks Printing Company, Denver, Colo.)

"John Percyfield." — C. Hanford Henderson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Story of My Life." — Helen Keller. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"The Poets of Transcendentalism."—An anthology by George Willis Cooke. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2 net)

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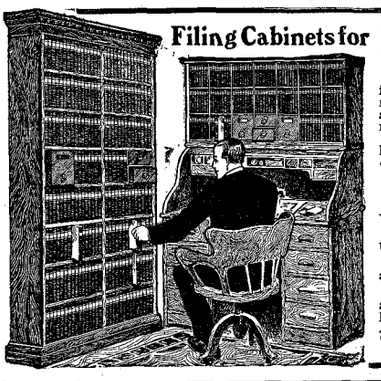

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CURRENT POETRY.

"Annus Mirabilis."

By LAURENCE HOUSMAN.

Daylight was down ; and up the cool
  Bare heaven the moon, o'er roof and elm,
Daughter of dusk most wonderful,
  Went mounting to her realm :
And night was only half begun,
O'er Edwardes Square in Kensington.

A Sabbath peace possessed her face,
  An even glow her bosom filled ;
High in her solitary place
  The huntress' heart was stilled.
With bow and arrows all laid down,
She stood and looked on London Town.

Nay ! how could sight of us bring rest
  To that far-traveled heart and draw
The mirror of her dreaming breast?—
  Thought I, and gazing, saw
Far up above me, high, oh high,
  From South to North a heron fly !

Oh, swiftly answered ! Yonder flew
  The wings of freedom and of hope :
Little of London Town he knew,
  The round horizon was his scope !
High up he sails and sees beneath
The glimmering ponds of Hampstead Heath,

Hendon ; and farther out afield
  Low water-meads lie in his ken,
And lonely pools by Harrow Weald,
  And solitudes unloved of men,
Where he his fisher's spear dips down,
Little he cares for London Town !

So small, with all its miles of sin,
  Is London to the gray-blue bird !
A cuckoo cried at Lincoln's Inn
  Last April : somewhere else one heard
The missel-thrush with throat of glee ;
And nightingales at Battersea !

—In London *Spectator*.

To My Mother.

By ZONA GALE.

Her hand is on my hair : her tireless hand—
  All day at tasks for me she longs to bless,—
  Lies half in benediction, half caress.
She is so wistful just to understand
How that star-dusty, straying baby-strand
  Of silk she used to twine has changed to tress
  Of woman's hair, for all her tenderness
That tried to keep me in the shelter-land.

Her eyes, prayer-pure, are on my eyes. Her breast
  Is trembling with the sigh that stirs my own.
  Swift on sweet missions are her feet. Alone
She toils, and sings, and gladly gives her best.
  Ah, sacred, all ! But more than I can bear
  Will, some day, be that dream-touch on my hair.

—In March *Success*.

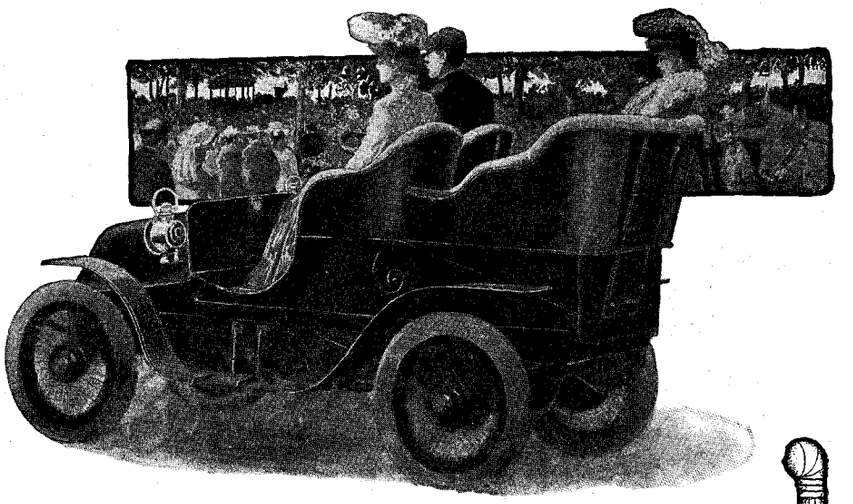
Mistress March.

By HILTON R. GREER.

You're a crabbed crone and crusty,
  Mistress March !
Vibrant is your voice and gusty,
As you sweep down highways dusty,
Swaying with abandon lusty
  Brittle boughs of oak and larch ;
Yet we hail you herald trusty,
  Mistress March !

For, despite your storm and stinging,
  Mistress March,
Hints you bear of buds upspringing,
Silver sounds of wild birds singing,
Flash of swallows, fleetly winging
  Where the blue skies overarch.
Bless you for your message-bringing,
  Mistress March !

—In March *Lippincott's Magazine*.



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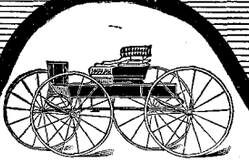
Take the  **Short Cut**

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PERSONALS.

Mr. Yerkes's First Venture.—When Charles T. Yerkes was a lad in Philadelphia, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he happened down on the river front one day, at an auction sale of the contents of a soap-maker's shop. Eighteen dollars had been bid when the lad elbowed his way into the place.

"Going! Going! Going at the insignificant sum of eighteen dollars!" cried the auctioneer.

The lad's eager eye ran over the stock in a hasty appraisal. "Nineteen!"

"Nineteen is bid. Who'll give twenty? Going at nineteen—going!—go-ing! Sold!"

The successful bidder had never had so much money in his possession. He ran home to borrow it of his father, who was reluctant to encourage the lad in such wild speculation. But he got the $19, and a little while after he reappeared at the soap-maker's with a cart. He loaded the cakes of soap on the cart, and then went around selling his stock piece by piece to the Philadelphia housewives. Before the day was over he had emptied the cart, repaid his father's loan, and laid $23 aside.

Twisted His Maxim.—The Italian ambassador was recently preparing a response to a toast to be delivered in English, says the New York *World*, when he came to a point where he stuck fast. He called in his secretary to see if he could help him, but with no avail. Finally the ambassador told the secretary to appeal to the State Department.

The secretary called up Assistant Secretary Pierce. He explained the ambassador's dire need. He wanted to make a speech in English. In it he had hoped to make a happy use of a certain maxim of the English tongue. Would the secretary help him?

"Certainly," replied Mr. Pierce. "What is it?"

"What his excellency desires to say," came in measured tones from the secretary, "is embodied in the phrase 'You must not look at the teeth of the horse that gives.'"

"Ha!" said the assistant secretary, "you mean 'You must not look a gift horse in the mouth.'"

There were loud shouts of joy at the other end of the telephone wire. His excellency the Italian ambassador would be able to use his maxim after all. Another international difficulty was composed.

William Gillette and the Obtrusive Dog.—William Gillette, the actor of "Sherlock Holmes" renown, is fond of dogs, but he does not care for their company in the dining-room. In this connection, the New York *Evening Telegram* prints this story which the actor tells on himself:

Not long ago he was at dinner in the dining-room of a well-known Herald-Square hotel. At an adjoining table was a brother Thespian, who is noted on the Rialto principally for his affection for a scrubby little dog that invariably accompanies him. The latter sat in solitary state, while his canine pet took possession of a chair at Mr. Gillette's table.

"Get down from here and out!" commanded Mr. Gillette.

The owner of the pup looked up with indignation in his eye.

"Come away from there, Fido," he ordered, thunderously.

The obedient brute jumped from his chair, but as soon as his master's head was turned he jumped back, much to the disgust of Mr. Gillette.

The dog's owner noticed it.

"Here, Fido!" he roared. "Come away from there. Do, please, be a little particular with whom you dine."

"And it did not seem to strike the owner of the mongrel that the empty seat at his own table gave evidence that Fido had been particular," commented Mr. Gillette.

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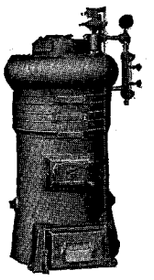

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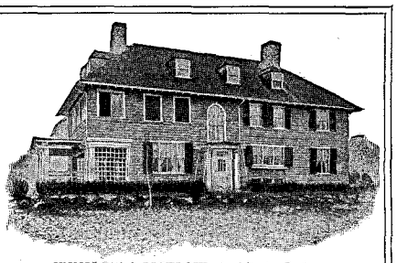

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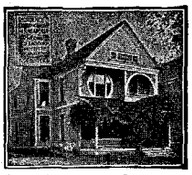

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Kermit Roosevelt's Feat. — The following story of the President's family is taken from a personal letter by the Brooklyn *Presbyterian:*

The present occupant of the White House until the recent renovation found it cramped quarters for a large family. With one or two of the little Roosevelts off at boarding-school, there were enough beds to go around but none to spare. Well, last winter the President was entertaining a foreign envoy of great state and many years, and invited him to the White House over Sunday. He was put in Ethel's room and Ethel, when she came back from school Saturday, went up to sleep with Alice, but unfortunately Kermit did not know of this arrangement.

So when early morning came, mindful of his strenuous inheritance, he crept to Ethel's room with a pitcher of water, and softly opening the door without awakening the slumbering ambassador, dashed forward and threw the icy water over the bed, with the shout:

"Get up, you old lazy-bones, get up!"

Then, when a gray head was lifted from the pillows, dripping and alarmed, the astonishment was mutual and the departure of the youngster instantaneous—without his pitcher.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Kruger's Answer.—Poultney Bigelow attempted on one occasion to interview "Oom Paul" Kruger and met with about the same fate that many interviewers have had with the former President of the Boers.

He found the old man in a very bad humor, and could get only monosyllables in reply to his questions. He employed every art of the interviewer, but to no avail. Finally, despairing of getting any information of use to him by straight questioning, he determined to be diplomatic and approach Mr. Kruger from his family side. So he asked, very nonchalantly:

"Is your wife entertaining this season?"

Short and sharp came the gruff answer:

"Not very."

And the interview closed there.—New York *Times.*

Their Boasts.—FIRST BOY: "My father's going to have a horseless carriage." SECOND DITTO: "Huh! That's nothing. We've had a coalless furnace at our house all winter."—Boston *Transcript.*

"Tit-Bits" Humor.—GREAT NOVELIST: (dictating): "The storm increased in fury, rain fell in torrents, and the gale shrieked all night like—like—what shall I say?"

SECRETARY (father of three): "Like a baby cutting its teeth."

HE: "What lovely flowers! Do you know, they remind me of you."

SHE: "Why, they are artificial."

HE: "Yes, I know; but it requires close examination to detect it."

Under the Table.—A small mite was with her parents at luncheon, her hands demurely under

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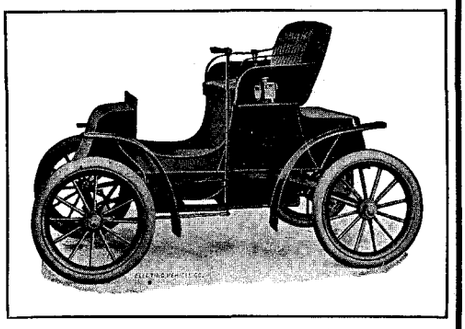

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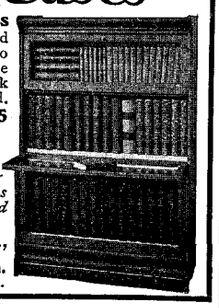

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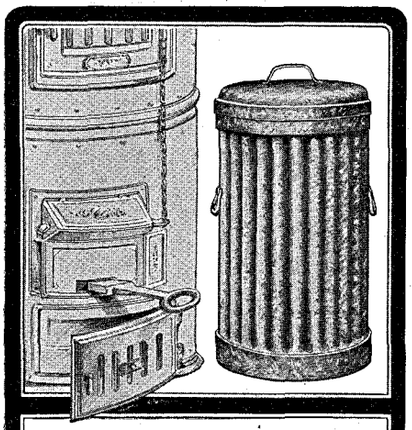

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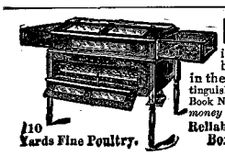

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the table. Suddenly she said: "Mother, you and father can't guess what I have under the table."

Then, after the manner of parents who like to please their children, they guessed all kinds of things, but without success, so they said, "We give up; tell us."

Then the mite, drawing her face up in a grimace, said, "A stomach-ache."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Palm Beach Episode.—JERROLD: "Oh, I think you'll win her if you only hold out."

HAROLD: "No use, my boy! She's holed out already and started a new game with a better player!"—*Life.*

Inquired the Price.—HE: "Then everything is fixed and we can be married in May, can't we?"

SHE: "There is only one thing I have not spoken of, and mamma insisted that I must."

HE: "Certainly, my angel. What is it? Bid me go through any trial for your dear sake and I'll do it. Ask for the Golden Fleece, and if such a thing is in existence I'll get it—ay, even tho I must swim the seas, climb the loftiest peaks, or search in the fuming craters of mighty volcanoes, I'll do it."

SHE: "It isn't much, my dear. Mamma said I must ask you how much you intended to allow me a week for pin-money."

HE: "Um—er—how much are pins a paper now?"—*Tit-Bits.*

In Vain.—Dr. Herbert W. Spencer tells the following story of his attempt to corner a Christian Scientist:

"Every time we met, this Scientist took occasion to scoff at medical science and to dwell upon the wonders which could be performed through faith. 'You are convinced that through faith you can do anything?' I said to him one day.

"'Yes,' he replied, 'faith will move mountains.'

"A week later he was in my office with a swollen jaw due to a toothache. 'What, you here!' I exclaimed, with feigned astonishment.

"'Oh, doctor,' he said, 'I have suffered agony all through the night, I simply can't stand this pain any longer.'

"'Have you tried faith?' I said to him. 'You know you told me the other day that faith could move mountains.'

"'But this is a cavity, doctor; this is a cavity.'"—New York *Times.*

Coming Events.

April 14.—Convention of the Royal League, Supreme Council, in Chicago.

April 14-17.—Grand American Handicap Shoot, in Kansas City.

April 15.—Convention of the National Brotherhood of Coal-Hoisting Engineers, in Springfield, Ill.

April 16-18.—Convention of the American Oriental Society, in Baltimore.

April 20-21.—Convention of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in Washington.

April 22.—Convention of the American Railway Association, in New York.

April 22-23.—Convention of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in Boston.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

March 16.—Salvador and Guatemala agree to arbitrate their differences.

The new German Minister arrives at Caracas.

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March 17.—Venezuela pays the first instalment of the German claim.

A serious rebellion breaks out in Uruguay.

March 18.—The Venezuelan gunboat *Restaurador* bombards the rebel port of Carupano.

Fighting is reported near Montevideo, Uruguay; the Government sends peace delegates to offer terms to the revolutionists.

March 21.—President Castro of Venezuela resigns.

Three members of the Colombian Cabinet, including the Premier, resign. The Cabinet is immediately reconstructed.

March 22.—The Venezuelan Congress declines to accept President Castro's resignation, and asks him to reconsider his step.

Peace is signed between the Uruguayan Government and the rebels.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 16.—Secretary Moody visits President Palma.

British naval estimates call for an expenditure of $179,184,000.

Germany and France take official action toward participation in the St. Louis Exposition.

March 17.—Sir Thomas Lipton's new cup challenger *Shamrock III.* is launched at Dunbarton.

Tarrasch wins the Monte Carlo Chess Tournament.

European Ministers at Peking decide that China must pay the indemnity bonds without waiting for settlement of the question of payment of duties in gold.

March 18.—The German Reichstag appropriates $375,000 of the $750,000 to be expended for the St. Louis Exposition.

The French Chamber of Deputies sustains the policy of the government relative to the male religious congregations.

March 19.—In the German Reichstag Chancellor von Bülow defends the cause of Germany in the Venezuelan affair.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain declares that 100,000 Boers have been repatriated and that the British Government is giving the new colonies a total of $75,000,000 for their resettlement.

March 20.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain receives the city of London's official congratulations on his mission to South Africa.

Charles Godfrey Leland, American journalist, poet, and humorist, dies in Florence, Italy.

March 21.—Further appropriations to relieve the distress in North Sweden are asked for by the Swedish Riksdag.

Pierre des Ersars, Director of Economic Studies at the Bank of France, predicts the downfall of American trusts.

March 22.—The Rev. Frederick William Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, dies in London.

China and Cuba provide for an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 16.—*Senate:* All amendments proposed to the Panama Canal treaty are rejected.

March 17.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is ratified by a vote of 73 to 5.

March 19.—*Senate:* The Cuban Reciprocity treaty is ratified by a vote of 50 to 16 and the Senate adjourns.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 16.—The itinerary of President Roosevelt's Western trip is made public.

The War Department undertakes to compile a complete roster of soldiers on the Union and Confederate sides during the Civil War.

The Mississippi flood situation becomes more alarming.

The Supreme Court refuses to reinstate Miss Taylor to her position in the War Department.

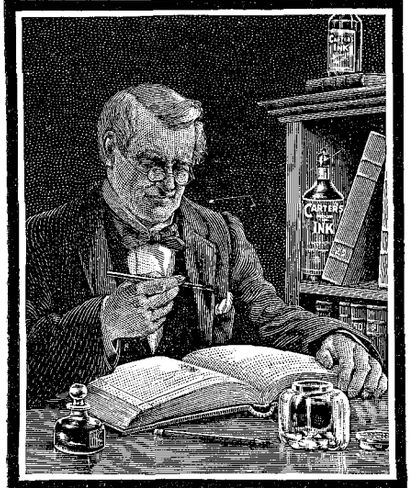
March 17.—Charles M. Schwab returns from his trip abroad.

The President appoints Dexter North Director of the Census, to succeed William R. Merriam, resigned.

March 18.—The Coal Strike Commission submits its report to the President, but it is not made public.

The President withdraws the nomination of William Plimley for Assistant United States

"AFTER ALL, CARTER'S INK IS THE BEST"



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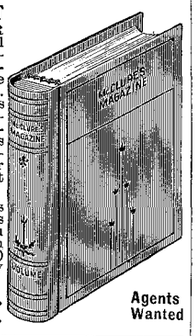

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A pair of fancy Lisle Thread Socks	.25
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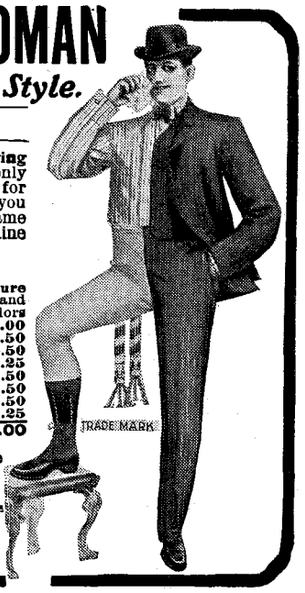

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Treasurer at New York and nominates Hamilton Fish for the place.

The hearing of the Northern Securities Company suit begins in St. Louis.

March 19.—An international syndicate, headed by the Seligmans, renews the proposition to assume Venezuelan debts to the Powers.

March 20.—The President reappoints Dr. W. D. Crum, Collector of customs at Charleston and W. M. Byrne, district-attorney for Delaware.

Five packing companies are fined $5,000 each in the Missouri Supreme Court.

Six persons are killed in a collision between two Long Island Sound steamers.

March 21.—The report of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission is made public.

Marcus Braun, of New York, is appointed by the President to go abroad and study the immigration conditions under the new law.

March 22.—General Wood replies to the charges made against him by Estes G. Rathbone, ex-Director General of Cuban Posts.

Dr. O'Brien, the American dentist, arrives in New York, and denies the stories about him and Princess Louise of Saxony.

Dr. Parkhurst denounces General Funston for the capture of Aguinaldo by deceit.

CHESS.

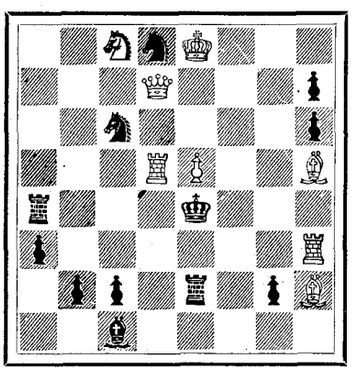
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 821.

By P. F. BLAKE.

First Prize, *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Tourney.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

2 S sK 3; 3 Q 3 p; 2 S 4 p; 3 R P 2 B; r 3 k 3; p 6 R; 1 p p 1 r 1 p B; 2 b 5.

White mates in two moves.

should read

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By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D.

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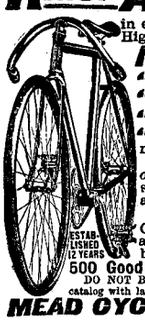

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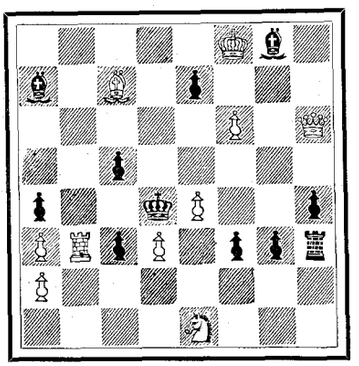
Problem 822.

By MAX FEIGL.

First Prize *Schachmatnoje Obozrenije*, Moscow, Tourney.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

5 K b 1; b 1 B 1 p 3; 5 P 1 Q; 2 p 5; p 2 k P 2 p; P R p P 1 p p r; P 7; 4 S 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 815. Q—B 8.

No. 816.

1. Kt—B 7 / Any — 2. Q x P / P x Q — 3. B—Kt 5, mate
2. ..... / Other — 3. Q—B 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; C. M. Ferrari, Ouray, Colo.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; E. C. Patty, Macon, Miss.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; M. Almy, Chicago.; R. J. Colshell, Girard, Ill.

815: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; J. Powers, New York City; W. B. Hall, Marion, Kan.

816: Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md.; F. Alsip, Ogden, Ill.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Col.

Comments (815): "Very good, more worthy a prize than Feigl's 811"—M. M.; "Key and general construction admirable"—G. D.; "Very fine; except that the key is a Q-sacrifice, it is up to the Tourney-standard"—F. S. F.; "Good key, neat construction, slender originality"—F. G.; "First-class"—J. G. L.; "Weak"—W. R. C.; "Very clever"—"Twenty-three."

816: "Very clever and deceptive"—M. M.; "A clever single-variation ruse"—G. D.; "Fine strategem to catch solvers"—F. S. F.; "A strikingly effective and beautiful rendering of this theme"—F. G.; "Original and interesting"—J. G. L.; "A neat little *jeu d'esprit*"—W. R. C.; "Novel, beautiful"—C. N. F.

In 815, very many solvers relied upon Q—K sq, intending Kt—K 7 mate; but they overlook

1. ..... / B—R 2 — pinning the Kt.

816 caught very many. It looks that Q—K 6, B 3 or 7, would do, for

1. ..... / Any — 2. Q x P / Any — 3. Q or B mates.

Mr. Barry, however, provided against this:

1. Q—K 6 / R—R sq — 2. Q x P / Q—K Kt sq — 3. No mate.

In addition to those reported, W. T. St. A. got

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SIEGFRIED TARRASCH.

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

TARRASCH WINS FIRST PRIZE.

The last games were played on Tuesday, March 17. Tarrasch takes first prize, $900, with 20 points; Maroczy, second prize, $450, with 19 points; Pillsbury, third prize, $236, with 18½ points. The final score:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Tarrasch	20	6	Mieses	13	13
Maroczy	19	7	Marshall	13	13
Pillsbury	18½	7½	Mason	10½	15½
Schlechter	17	9	Taubenhaus	10½	15½
Teichmann	16½	9½	Albin	8	18
Marco	15½	10½	Reggio	7½	18½
Wolf	14	12	Moreau	0	26

In expressing the disappointment of Americans over the poor showing of our Champion, Reichhelm in *The North American* (Philadelphia) says:

"The outcome of the play is the triumph of the men of endurance over the man of genius. Tarrasch and Maroczy could have gone on for a month longer without any deterioration of play, whereas the highly strung Pillsbury, with his brilliant imaginative and superb poetic conceptions, could only be at concert-pitch for a limited period.

"The first round of thirteen games exhausted his vitality, leaving him half a game ahead of all competitors. Even as early as his ninth game with Mieses he made an astounding oversight in one move, and resigned forthwith on Mieses' twenty-second turn to play.

"The ultimate combination of pack-horse and race-horse in one individual does not exist. Quality and quantity are rarely found under the same hat. Pillsbury in his best moments will carry through combinations that neither Tarrasch nor Maroczy could equal, but when it comes to playing week after week, for a month and a half, the continuous play of the sturdier men presents better averages.

"Morphy and Pillsbury are illustrations of the ultimate 'chess-mastership,' but men of their calibre must have mental rest between times, and not be obliged to enter competitive and prolonged sitting matches with adversaries of stronger physique."

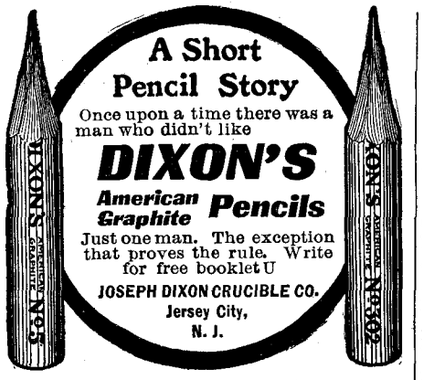
The Rice-Gambit Tourney.

The Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess-Association announces that in April it will start a special tournament, all games of which must be on the lines of the opening known as the "Rice Gambit."

Mr. Isaac L. Rice, the inventor of this opening, gives $250 as a prize-fund. To this will be added the entrance fees, less necessary expenses. The first-prize is $100.

The entrance-fee is 50 cents. All players in the United States and Canada are eligible. Through the generosity of Mr. Rice, every contestant will get Mortimer's book containing the latest and best analysis of this gambit.

Entries will close on April 15. Address, Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess-Association, 371 Fortieth Street, Chicago, Ill.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1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

JAMES L. WELLS, President,
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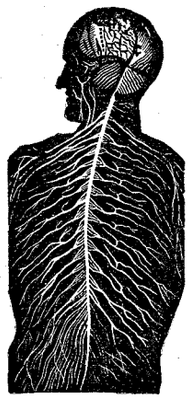
MIND – BRAIN



Mentality, in all its perfection and strength, is only possible when the brain as well as the other nerve-centers and vital organs is endowed with a vigorous circulation. Stagnation of blood, Varicocele, is responsible for more cases coming under the head of either weakened, obscured, or defective mentality, than all the other diseases that afflict and prematurely destroy mankind.

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"Laugh, dance, and—*faire la cour, Monsieur*," she said.

"Then may I go with you, my pretty Maid?"

"*Oui–da, s'il vous plait, Monsieur*," she said.

"And where can I meet you, my pretty Maid?"

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